Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

VOL. LIX. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1844. NO. 36.

PITTSBURGH—MAY 17, 1844.

GENERAL MARKLE.

We commence to day the Biography of General MARKLE which appeared a short time since in the War Club. It was written by a gentleman of this city, well acquainted with all the facts, and may be relied upon as correct. We shall publish it in such portions as we can spare room for in our Daily paper, so as to bring it all into one number of our Weekly sheet. In the perusal of this our readers will see the character of our candidate for Governor. They will find him a plain unassuming man, of good common sense, of great energy of character, of indomitable perseverence, of tried courage, of sterling honesty, of pure patriotism, and a man of the people. He has been, all his life, a workingman, mixing among the people in their avocations, well acquainted with all their interests and feelings, and capable of appreciating their necessities and their wishes. He is just such a man as we want to preside over the destinies of this Commonwealth in this crisis of her history.

That he will be elected, there is scarcely a doubt. His popularity in Western Pennsylvania is unbounded. From every part of this county we have evidences of his high standing among the people. In the adjoining counties the same accounts reach us. A gentleman from Fayette county informed us yesterday that in his township, which gave Van Buren 15 majority, in 1840, Markle will have a handsome majority in October, and the same feeling pervades every part of Fayette county. There is nothing wanting to secure a triumphant success, but activity in our ranks. Every Whig and Antimason should consider himself a Committee to work in this good cause. Every township, ward and election district in the state should be visited, and the people talked to and reasoned with. By so doing we insure success.

Lancaster County.—The Post says the American claims only 3000 majority for Markle in Lancaster. We have mislaid the American, and cannot tell whether the Post quotes correctly or not, but one thing is certain that 3000 majority is at least 2000 short of a fair estimate. No county in the state is more efficiently organized than Lancaster, and in no one can estimates be more correctly made. The Antimasons and Whigs of that county are confident of a majority of 5000, and even talk of reaching on 6000!

BERKS COUNTY.—We have intelligence direct from Berks county, that strong hold of Locofocoism, and we are informed that such is the personal popularity of Gen. Markle, and such is the estimation in which his public services are held, that Muhlenberg cannot get more than 2000 majority. The fact is. Markle is just the man for the people. He is a patriot, a soldier, a farmer, and an honest man. The people, in the masses, can understand and appreciate his claims. His competitor, on the other hand, is just the character to be loathed. He is immensely rich, and has left a high and holy calling, to enter the arena of politics. The people respect the old soldier, who turned not back in the day of battle, as much as they despise the man who fled from a contest with the arch adversary, and the enemies of Christianity.

Mr. Buchanan and Annexation.

Our readers will recollect that it was rumored that Mr. Buchanan had gone home from Washington to prepare a letter in favor of annexation. We learn from the Lancaster Union, that Mr. Buchanan came to his home in that city, and the expected communication was confidently looked for. Instead of that, however, the paper in that place known to be his organ, and always considered as speaking his sentiments, had a long *editorial* article, evidently giving Mr Buchanan's views, if not his language, and is looked upon in that place as giving Mr. Buchanan's views "by authority." This article is clearly and unequivocally in favor of Texas annexation. In the very first line it sets out, "we are decidedly and unequivocally in favor of the annexation of Texas to this Union." The writer, it so, he says, for many reasons, but chiefly, because if we don't seize upon Texas, England will.—This is a reason that might be urged by a robber for plundering a burning house, or taking any exposed articles that others might take, or by a pickpocket for being ahead of one of his cronies in stealing your pocket book, or by the man who had cut the throat of some one who would soon have died himself. The whole argument of the article is based on this ground, that 'if we don't steal Texas, England will."

LOCOFOCO HARMONY.

The Whigs have now no small source of amusement in watching the glorious fights in the political bear-garden of our Locofoco friends. The animosity between the different sections of the "harmonious democracy" now runs so high they have forgotten their old enemies the Whigs, and have fallen at each other, tooth and nail, and the way they make the fur fly is a caution. If the Whigs would say half as hard things of them as they say of each other, they would be set down as unprincipled traducers and slanderers, but when they say it among themselves we suppose we may be permitted to copy it. The following is from the Petersburgh Republican, a leading Locofoco paper in Virginia. It pictures out its Locofoco allies to the life:

"BENTON, BLAIR & Co.—We scarcely know how to treat this scurvy pack who undertake not only to make presidential CANDIDATES for the Union, but to denounce and insult the Republican party of any State which refuses to support THEIR candidate. Even Virginia, the noble and glorious Old Dominion, whose sons, whether at home or abroad, stand where none can stand beside them—Virginia is to be bullied into the support of Martin Van Buren by Benton and Blair of the Globe, and a letter from the Ohio Delegation. *The Ohio Delegation*, [God save the mark,] a miserable set who go to Congress for the money they make by their mileage, and from "petticoat" Allen and snapping turtle Tappan, down to the ruffian Duncan, constitute, with Benton, the Democratic disgrace in the Senate—their shame in the House of Representatives."

And the Republican thus winds up—

But it is useless to waste our time with those people; they are looking after their own schemes of personal aggrandizement; politics with them is a trade, and like any other tradesman they sell their wares in the highest market. As to any influence which they can have on the Republican party of Virginia, we should feel ourself disgraced if we harbored such a thought.

CONGRESS.—Nothing especial took place in either house of Congress, on Monday last, 13th inst. In the House, a resolution was passed to adjourn on the 13th of June, but was not acted on in the Senate.

Bloody Duels—Awful Excitement!

We learned verbally yesterday from a gentleman on the Dr Franklin, just from New Orleans, that when the boat passed Vicksburg the greatest excitement prevailed there. Thomas S. Robins hud abused the Hon. S. S. Paentiss in his absence, and Judge John J Guion, Prentiss' partner, took it up—a duel ensued on Monday morning last—with pistols—Gnion was mortally wounded in the bowels—After this, the seconds of the parties met in the street and quarrelled, when one of them drew a pistol and shot the other dead. Prentiss arrived on Monday evening from New Orleans at Vicksburg, and on hearing what had happened, immediately challenged Robins and they were to fight on Tuesday morning. The people were betting when the Franklin left that Prentiss would be killed. The greatest excitement prevailed. Prentiss has fought two duels with Gen Foote, and shot him both times.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that it was Robins' second that was killed in the street by Chilton, the second of Guion.—*Cin. Com of the 13th.*

TYLERISM.—Mr. Chapman, formerly Mayor of Boston, and one the of delegates to the Baltimore Convention, in a speech at the Faneuil Hall meeting last Thursday thus illustrated Tylerism:

But alas! within our own ranks,—yes—atrocious sacrilege,—standing at the very right hand of our lamented Chief, was another evil spirit, like one of those seven of sacred history, "more wicked than the first." He wore the semblance of a patriotic whig, and had borrowed the garments of an honest man, and like a serpent he did beguile us. By an inscrutable Providence, he was permitted to take possession of the house, which we had thus swept and purified. But true to his real nature, and to the almost prophetic language, to which I have referred, he has taken not only the other six spirits, but even the very one that he helped to eject; and they have entered in and dwelt there; and the last state of our country has been worse than the first Who hereafter will need an illustration of the ruin that treason to principle can accoplish, when he reviews the ragged, tattered, beggarly history of the present administration, so far as its head is concerned, and see John Tyler and Martin Van Buren banded together against the Whigs,—the only little quarrel between them just now being which, at the coming most united and harmonious Democratic Convention, shall be marked out for utter annihilation.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1844.

It is said that the President to-day transmitted to the Senate the Treaty recently made with the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, and also the Treaty with the Grand Dutchy of Hesse.

The members of Congress appear just to have been awakened to the fact that the President, without authority of law, has been ordering troops from the interior of the country to the Sabine. Mr Hardin expressed his wish this morning to call the attention of the House to this subject, but was unable to carry out his intention from the fact that the House were engaged upon a special order, and the rules could not be suspended.

Mr. Clay was in the Senate Chamber and Hall of the House of Representatives to-day—He continues to enjoy good health and to be surrounded by troops of friends. Almost the first inquiry of the stranger to the city is "Where can I find Mr. Clay, and may I see him?" Mr. Clay left the city this evening for the Relay House "homeward bound."

Mr. Tappen was severely censured by the Senate, and did not escape with an apology as I had been told.

A Resolution of censure was adopted by a large majority, and "censure" would probably have been "expulsion" under other circumstances. Hereafter that will be the punishment for like offences, the Senate having adopted a Resolution to that effect.

BIOGRAPHY OF
GEN. JOS. MARKLE.

The following sketch of the life and character of Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE, has been attempted for the purpose of gratifying the curiosity and interest which may have been excited by his nomination for Governor. It is not an eulogy intended merely for political effect, but a plain and authentic narrative of facts derived during a long residence in the neighborhood of Gen Markle from his fellow soldiers in the North Western Army—from public documents—and from those who were in habits of intimacy with him, or in company with him, when the occurrences related transpired. If we shall succeed in conveying to the reader, some general idea of life and manners in the West, during its *pioneer* state, and enable him to know Gen. Markle as he is, our object will be accomplished.

GENERAL JOSEPH MARKLE, the candidate for Governor of the Democratic Whig party of Pennsylvania, is of German descent. His grandfather, John Chrisman *Merklin*, (written in this country Markle,) was born at Alsace, on the Rhine, about the year 1678.—Some time after the repeal of the edict of Nantz, in 1685, he fled from Germany, passing down the Rhine into Holland, and settled in Amsterdam. Here he married Jemima Wertz, or Wertzen, a sister of the Admiral of that name. In 1703, he emigrated to the United States, and settled at a place called "Salem Springs," in Berks County, Pa. Here he purchased fifteen hundred acres of land lying around, and including the "Salem Springs." He was by trade a coach maker, and established on his purchase, a wagon maker's shop, blacksmith shop and grist mill. The whole of this tract of land, except the small part which fell to the father of General Markle, remains until this day in the family connexion.

John Chrisman Markle had nine children, of whom Gaspard Markle, the father of Gen. Markle, was the youngest. He (Gaspard) was born in Berks county, in 1732. He married Elizebeth Grim, and in 1770, removed to Westmorland county, and settled on the farm on which Gen. Markle now resides. Not long after his removal to the west, his wife died; & in 1776, he returned to Berks and married Mary Roadarmel. Gen. Markle, the eldest child of this marriage, was born on the 15th day of February, 1777. He is therefore, sixty-seven years of age. His father died in September. 1819, aged nearly eighty eight years.

For several years after the settlement of the family in Westmoreland, the neighboring settlements on the Allegheny and Kiskiminitas, were harrassed by the Indians, and the residence of Gaspard Markle was the post of refuge, to which the settlers fled for succor and safety. In the desultory wars growing out of the incursions of the savages, General Markle's elder brothers were active participants, and distinguished themselves by their courage, intrepidity and power of enduring fatigue and exposure. But the most frequent and desperate attacks were made on the post at Wheeling, and on the neighboring settlements. In the defence of these George Markle the eldest brother of the General, was a distinguished actor.

Several of Gen, Markle's near relations were engaged in both the war of the revolution, and that of 1812. George Markle, a cousin of the General, was in the battle of Brandywine. He is now living in Berks county, and is about 86 years of age. Jacob Markle, a brother of George, was in the naval service under Commodore Barney, and was on board the Hyder Ally at the capture of the Gen- Monk. Barnet Markle, a cousin of both Jacob and General Markle, was also on board the Hyder Ally on the same occasion, and was wounded in the engagement. Joseph Roadarmel, the uncle of Gen Markle, and the person after whom he was named, was in the battle of Long Island, in August, 1776—was wounded, captured, taken on board a prison ship, lying in the harbor of New York, where he died of the wounds received in the battle. Another member of the family, named Abraham Markle, removed from Germany, and settled in Upper Canada. He was a member of the Provincial Parliament; but on the breaking out of the war of 1812, he crossed into the United States, and served as a Colonel in the Northern army.—The Colonial Government confiscated his property; but in requital for his services and losses, the Government of the United States gave him four sections of land in the neighborhood of Fort Harrison, in Indiana. Here he retired after the close of the war. He is since dead, but his descendants still reside on the land which the government bestowed on the father. There were four of Gen. Markle's family connexion in the troop which he commanded, in the war of 1812. His brother Jacob Markle, having been appointed 1st Lieut. of the company, by Gen. Harrison, on the death of his relation, Waltz.

One of the first efforts of the enterprise and industry of Gaspard Markle, after his settlement in Westmoreland county, was the erection, in 1772, of a grist-mill on Sewickly creek, which traverses his ancient homestead. Here was made the first flour manufactured west of the Alleghenies. It was transported in flat-boats by Jacob Yoder, a citizen of Reading, in Berks county, to the New Orleans market. So much consequence was attached to this feat of Mr. Yoder, that the citizens of Spencer county, Ky., where he afterwards resided and died, erected a monument to his memory.

The hardships and deprivations to which Gen. Markle, like all other pioneers of the West, was subjected, contributed largely to the formation of his peculiar character; and to these he is no doubt indebted for his robust health which has preserved him to a green old age, without having been confined for a single day to a bed of sickness. The task of reclaiming the country from the dominion of the forest and its savage inhabitants, produced a peculiar people. They were men of iron nerve and a spirit of adventure, which no danger nor difficulties could repress. Their houses wrapt by night in flames—their families murdered and scalped in cold blood—the hourly peril of death, by torture, in all the aggravated forms of cruelty which savages ingenuity could devise, seemed to add more desperate daring to their courage. At night they slept on their arms. With a guard to protect them, they cultivated their fields by day—and many a field which is now cultivated in peace, has been moistened with the blood of its original possessor.

Among this early band of hardy pioneers, General Markle received his early training, and he participated in all the difficulties and privations, if not in the dangers of the times and the country. The services of his elder brothers being required on the farm, upon him was devolved the duty at the age of thirteen, and for several years thereafter, of transporting from the eastern cities the supply of salt necessary for the family. The intervening country was an almost unbroken forest; the roads were almost, if not altogether, impassable for wagons; the salt was, therefore, packed on horses. Of course, taverns or habitations of any kind were "few and far between," and the caravans of packers were compelled to carry with them, from home, the provender necessary for the whole journey. On the downward trip they deposited, at proper intervals, the supply necessary for the return. But often the weary pack-horse was turned out to graze over night on the mountains, or in the rich valleys which divide them, while the packer himself reposed under the shadow of the overhanging forest. In this school, and among the sturdy pioneers of the West, Gen. Markle took his first lessons. It was among these that his chivalric spirit received its first impressions, and in these labors his nerves were strung with more than common vigor.

In 1799, Gen. Markle, following the example of the enterprising Yoder, made his first trip to New Orleans with a boat load of flour. He left Robbstown in March, and arrived in New Orleans in May, having been six weeks on the voyage. Here, again, he entered upon a congenial enterprise, well calculated to prepare him for the part he was destined to act in after life. The early traders and boatmen of the Ohio and Mississippi, followed quick on the heels of the pioneers. They were a hardy and adventurous race. Before the introduction of steamboats on the western waters, they were the common carriers of the Great West. The city of Pittsburgh was their head-quarters. New Orleans was the *ultima thule* of their voyages. It was a long and tedious journey; the difficulty of returning, added greatly to its perils and to the time occupied. As far as communication with white inhabitants was concerned, the voyage might as well have been made on the wide ocean. The unwieldy and sluggish flat-boat crawled slowly along with the current, until it entered the Mississippi, where, amidst its whirlpools and eddies, and its rushing waters, the sturdy voyager strained every nerve to save it from wreck on snags and sawyers. At night they lashed their boat close under the shore; and again at early dawn, set out on their voyage; In this band, too, General Markle served an apprenticeship; having repeated his voyages to New Orleans in 1800, 1801, 1803 and 1809.

From the first trip in 1799, he returned by what was called the wilderness route, by way of Natchez, Nashville, Lexington, Chillicothe, &c From the vicinity of Natchez to Nashville, the route was by the Indian trail, thro' the Chicasaw nation of Indians, a distance of about 650 miles. In all this distance there were no houses, or white inhabitants; and the traveler was compelled to camp out over night. The journey through this wilderness was generally accompanied with so much of that kind of incident to which the first settlers of the west were accustomed, that we are tempted to recur to this first trip of Gen. Markle as a specimen of others.

At Natchez it was customary for the caravans of returning traders, to supply themselves with horses and provisions for the wilderness part of the route; and here Gen. Markle and his company composed of eight persons, mostly Kentuckians, supplied themselves. The journey was considered perilous and the party went armed. Every precaution was taken to secure their nightly encampments from surprise by the Indians. The horses which transported their luggage, and which were driven before them, or led by the owners by day, were tied close up to the encampment at night. The streams, being without boats, were crossed if necessary, with rafts. In this manner the party crossed the Tennessee river at Colvin's crossings. It was here about half a mile wide, and at the time we prefer to, was high and rapid. The first object of the party was to get over the horses. The banks were covered with canes and were high and precipitous, and many ineffectual attempts were made to drive them into the river. At length Gen. Markle, impatient with delay, mounted one of them, rushed to the edge of the precipice, and the bank giving way the horse and rider were precipitated into the river, three other horses following. He struck boldly across and landed on the opposite shore, having been carried down by the current about a half a mile. He fastened his horses on the bank, and in sight of his companions, went up the river about a mile, again struck into the stream and swam back. The other horses were then driven into the river without difficulty.

The company now constructed a raft and lashed the luggage to it. Five of the company could not swim. Two of them were set on the raft, three of them held to its stern, and Gen Markle and the other two being as many cords to the raft, took the ends of them in their mouths, and striking into the current, towed the raft and its cargo over the river.

A short distance before they reached Nashville two of their horses, one of them belonged to Gen Markle and the other to an Ebenezer Farrow, of Lexington, were stolen by a band of Creek Indians. The General's returned, having, it was supposed escaped from the thieves. Farrow pursued, and having overtaken was murdered by them.

From the trip of 1800, General Markle returned by sea, having entered as a common sailor on board the ship "Mars," Capt. George owned by Tench Coxe of Philadelphia. She carried seventeen guns with letters of Marque, and was bound from New Orleans to Philadelphia, where she arrived in June, after a passage of 32 or 33 days. From his other trips the General returned by sea, but always as a passenger, his ambition as a sailor having been satisfied by the first experiment. Nothing occurred during the voyage to try his courage as a sailor the ship not having fallen in with an enemy, with which her letters of Marque would have authorized her to engage.

Previous to Gen. Markle's first voyage to New Orleans, his father had retired from active business, and devolved the whole management of the estate on him. He farmed largely. In 1806 he erected another large grist mill; and in 1811 he formed a partnership with Simon Drum, of Greensburgh, and during that year erected a large paper mill, the third establishment of the kind erected West of the Alleghenies. Mr. Drum residing at a distance from the paper mill, the entire superintendence of this establishment was added to Gen Markle's other duties. He was in the midst of these various employments when the war of 1812 broke out. He had, in May 1812, in prospect of the war, raised from among his neighbors, a troop of Cavalry, of which he was elected Captain Their services were immediately tendered to the President. The acceptance was a long time delayed; the troop had become impatient, and Gen. Markle had forwarded his complaints to the Government at Washington. At length the exposure of the whole North-Western frontier to the invasion of the British and their savage allies, by the surrender of Hull, brought Gen. Markle the following official notice, the original of which is now before us:

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12, 1812,

Dear Sir:—Yesterday's post brought me orders to move your troop of Cavalry on for the North-Western Army. You will therefore assemble them with all convenient speed and march for this place, where provisions will be made for your going directly forward.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
JOSEPH WHEATON,
Capt. A. D. Q. M.

CAPT. JOSEPH MARKLE.

This order was received on the second day after its date. The third day was spent in notifying the troops of its arrival; and the fourth day they were on their way to Pittsburgh. In the language of the address of his neighbors, "It was a gallant sight to see his brave troop marching up the winding road of the hills of the Sewickly, as the last sheen of their swords and the last wave of their banner were seen through the green leaves; and the last blast of ther bugle was heard by their wives, their daughters and their friends assembled on the plain of Millgrove, to bid them farewell."

On their arrival at Pittsbugh, the promised provisions were found not to be made. The troop had been delayed three days, and still nothing could done. Gen. Markle then undertook to raise the necessary funds on his own credit and responsibility. He called on Mr. Johnson, the Cashier of the old Bank of Pittsburgh, detailed to him the difficulty in which they were involved, and told him that the funds must be had at any sacrifice; that he would morgage his farm, or give any other security the Bank might require. The Board of Directors, meeting the same day, agreed to let him have 1250 dollars on the endorsement of his friends *William Fullerton, Maj. Joshua Budd and John Daily.* The note was made payable in six months.

This sum was insufficient, but it was all the Bank would let him have, and the troop could not proceed. A further sum was required to pay expenses and transport the baggage to head quarters. Capt. Wheaton was again applied to, and a long and anxious consultation was held between him and Gen. Markle. An expedient was at length fallen upon, and Capt. Wheaton succeeded in raising a thousand dollars more. This sum was offered to Gen. Markle to pay expenses to head quarters. He refused, however to take more than $800, although advised that if it should cost more the Government would hold his to his contract.—On the 24th Sept, the company left the encampment and proceeded towards head quarters.

We have now before us the company's book from which we copy the following reciept, signed by the members of the troop:

"We, the subscribers, belonging to *Captain Joseph Markle's* troop of Cavalry, do acknowledge to have received of the said *Capt. Joseph Markle* the sum of *twenty dollars* each, being part of the sum due us respectively, in lieu of the clothing allowed by the act of Congress authorizing the President of the United States to accept of the services of certain volunteers.

Singed: JOHN MARSHALL,
GEORGE FRICK,
JAMES GUFFY,
JAMES SMITH, and others.'

Such was the rapidity of the company's march, that on their arrival at head quarters, only $500, of the eight hundred dollars had been expended on the contract for transporting the troops. Of this fact Gen. Markle informed Gen. Harrison, and asked his advice as to the disposition of the balance. The opinion given was, that it belonged to him, and that he ought to retain it. Gen Markle was determined, however, to make no profit by the contract; and accordingly divided it among his men. From the same company-book we copy the following receipt:

"CAMP, at Xenia, Dec. 4th, 1812.

"We, the undersigned, members of Capt. Markle's troop of Cavalry, acknowledge to have received of said Capt. Markle, severally, the sum of six dollars, being our dividend of the surplus money which he drew at Pittsburgh, to transport his troops from Pittsburgh to Urbana, in September last, which we do severally promise and bind ourselves to pay back to Gen. Markle, provided he is ever called on to return it for the use of the public.

Signed: JOHN C. PLUMMER,
SAM. H DAILY and others."

From the known character of Gen. Markle and the troops under his command, and their superior military appearance, the highest expectations were entertained of them. Their progress from their homes to head quarters was every where hailed with delight and enthusiasm. Escorts and military salutes marked their whole march. On their arrival at head quarters, the Commander in Chief assigned them the first rank in the volunteer Cavalry. The Greensburgh Gazette, of Nov. 12, 1812, says:

"It gives us pleasure to hear that Capt. Markle's troop of Cavalry, on account of orderly conduct and military appearance, is, by order of Gen Harrison, to rank the first troop of United States Volunteer Cavalry in the North Western Army."

The troop arrived just in time to participate in the expedition to the Mississinewa towns, and was attached to Major Ball's squadron. Niles' Register, of 19th Dec. 1812 contains the following extract of a letter, dated,

CHILLICOTHE, Dec. 2, 1812

We understand that a body of troops set out from camp a few days since, on a secret expedition, to be accomplished in twenty days.—They are to proceed to Xenia, and from thence to Springfield and Eaton, and from the latter place to that of their destination. The troops engaged in this expedition are composed of the following corps, viz:—

Major Ball's squadron of U S Volunteers, and twelve months' dragoons,	200
Simrall's regiment Kentucky do.,	350
Select U S Infantry, Capt. Elliot,	50
Butler's and Alexander's companies,	70
	540

We have now before us an original letter from Gen. Markle to a member of his family, from which we make the following extract:

CAMP, at Dayton, Dec. 8, 1812.

My Dear——

I once more have the pleasure of writing to you, and of letting you know that I am well. We are going to leave this place to-day for Greenville, fifty miles distant from here. From thence it is 75 miles to an Indian town called Mississinewa, on the Wabash river, where there is thought to be about 300 Indians. We shall go the last 75 miles in three days in order to surprise them. But it is feared here, by the best informed, that they will get word of our coming and will clear out, and that we will have no fight. Indeed it is my opinion we will not see many Indians. This little army consists of about 680 men, commanded by Col. Campbell, the greater part of which are horse, as the infantry will be mounted to forward the campaign. This expedition was to be kept a secret, but it has got out, and every body knows it, so that no doubt you have heard different stories about it. But this is the truth. No doubt we will suffer a great deal, but the time will be but short, as we hope to be back in twelve days again. So that if we have a fight it will be about the 15th or 16th of December.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Yours, JOSEPH MARKLE.

On the morning of the 17th December, the detachment having marched all night, arrived at the upper Mississinewa town, and instantly charged upon it; drove the savages into the river; killed seven, and took thirty-seven of them. Two of our men were killed in this skirmish. The village was destroyed and the detachment encamped that night upon, or near, its site. The part that Gen Markle and his troop took in the battle of the next morning, is detailed in the following correspondence:

"Extract of a letter written by an officer in Col. Campbell's detachment, on the expedition against the Mississinewa towns,—dated,

DAYTON, Dec. 29, 1812.

"After reveillee in the morning of the 18th, a council of the field officers and captains was called to determine on the propriety of proceeding about 15 miles further down the river, to destroy a Potawatamie town. We were attacked before any conclusion was formed by the council. The attack was made about an hour before day, and just as the moon had gone down. The first notice we had of their approach, was the war-whoop; we were not surprised, however,—the lines were formed in less than half a minute,—and our men returned the enemy's fire—The action commenced on the right rear angle, where Captain Garrard and Captain Hopkins were stationed. A small redoubt for the guard had been put up sixty yards from the corner of the lines,—the guard were driven from it and the enemy got possession of it, and from it annoyed our lines very much.

"During all this time CAPTAIN MARKLE, who was on the left of Major Ball's squadron, and the other troops of that squadron, *were standing a very heavy fire.* The body of Indians, however, moving round the rear angle, —MARKLE WAS EXPOSED TO A DIRECT FIRE IN FRONT, and an ENFILADE from those coming down upon his right. HE NEVER GAVE AN INCH OF GROUND,—but the battle was bravely sustained until day-light. About twenty of Captain Trotter's troop, with a part of MARKLE'S and some other troops, now made a charge.—They killed some of the Indian covering party. Our victory was now complete. Repeated charges were made by the Indians up to the very lines of BALL'S SQUADRON—and it was apparent their attention was to penetrate our camp. They were bravely resisted and repulsed,

"The same evening we commenced our return. We have suffered prodigiously from cold and want of provisions,—more than three-fifths of the men are frosted and unfit for duty—a great part of them cannot walk.

"Our march was much interrupted by swamps, creeks, &c, and during nineteen days and nights, we were without any other shelter from the inclemency of the weather, than was afforded us by our blankets. On the whole, I believe, no expedition ever undertaken in the United States, CAN EQUAL THIS ONE! And our battle was as bravely fought, as any men could fight.'"

(To be continued.)

PITTSBURGH—MAY 18, 1844.

☞ The Post of yesterday morning calls for the publication of proof of a "single *line* or *syllable* that HENRY CLAY has ever *written* or *spoken* in favor of the tariff of '42." We refer the Post to Mr. CLAY's letter to Dr. Bronson of Georgia, dated Sept. 13th, 1843, in which he says:

"I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 passed. Generally, the duties which it imposes are lower than the act of 1832. And, without intending to express any opinion upon every item of this last Tariff, I would say, that *I think the provisions, in the main, are* WISE *and* PROPER."

The above is "*written*" evidence. A gentleman just from Washington, Pa., saw Mr. CLAY there on Thursday last, on his way home to Ashland, and he informed us that Mr. CLAY congratulated Mr. M'KENNAN, on the late vote in the House of Representatives on Mr. M'KAY's Bill, as it secured the *Tariff of 1842 from all danger.* This is "*spoken*" evidence.

☞ The excessive anxiety of the leaders of the Liberty party to find cause of objection and attack in the Whig nominees for President and Vice President, leads them to the verge of downright slander. Of this character is the denouncing Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN a "traitor" by the Liberty candidate for Congress at our late election, and the assertion of LEAVITT of the Emancipator that he was a "slaveholder." In reference to this latter charge, the Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser states that the poor old colored woman was a sort of heir loom of Mrs. F's family, whose support Mr. F. charged himself with till her death, which occurred some five years ago. Under the laws of New Jersey he could not have manumitted her, having had no property in her.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, May 14.

Nothing of interest took place in the Senate. That body did not act on the adjournment resolution as yet; it went into Executive business at an early hour.

In the *House*, the Bill relating to the District rechartering its Banks, &c was discussed. When the Bill came to be voted upon no quorum could be obtained, and all efforts to obtain one failed Mr. Campbell, who had charge of the bill, said he would make no further efforts to take it up as the members would not vote. No further effort was made, and thus dies the Bill to extend the charters of the District Banks, and with it probably the existence of the Banks themselves.

BLOOD HOUNDS.—The reader may have observed at Evans' steam mill, on Water street, a singular looking dog, entirely black. We are informed that there are two of them, called "*African Blood Hounds:*" they are without hair, except on their foreheads, and a tuft on their tails. It is said that they are two of the identical blood hounds brought over from Cuba during the administration of Martin Van Buren, for the purpose of hunting Indians in the never-to-be-forgotten-$40,000,000 war. They were bought by the late Oliver Evans from a man who brought them from the South. At all events they are curious specimens of the canine race, and worth looking at. The common blood hound is hairy enough. Blood hounds are in common use in slave countries for tracking runaway slaves.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday night the store of Messrs FORD & SMITH, on Market street, was entered by means of false keys, and merchandise abstracted, principally silks and other articles of value easily carried off, to the amount of $800. Here is another store on Market st., one of the most public thoroughfares, entered as Robinson & Beltzhoover's was, nobody knows when, and a large bulk of goods taken away. The rain, no doubt, facilitated the burglary, but still we must believe the watch is either too weak to guard their beats, or criminally negligent in the performance of their duty.

Annual Report of the Commissioners of Patents.

This valuable Report, as we remarked before, should be in the hands of every farmer, mechanic and manufacturer in the country. The Baltimore American has a good abstract of parts of the report, which we give, with some additions. There were granted in 1843 no less than 531 new patents, and 446 expired during the same time. The applications for patents during the same period numbered 819. The whole number of patents issued by the United States up to the commencement of the present year, was 13,523. The receipts of the Patent Office during 1843 were $35,315; the expenditures $24,750; the sum returned to persons making application, whose claims to patents were denied, $3,026. There were expended during the year, for the restoration of models, records and drawings destroyed by the burning of the old Patent Office, $4,586.

The Report estimates the present population of the United States at 19,133,583; increase since 1840, 2,114,130 souls.

A mass of information relative to the recent improvements in Agricultural processes, implements, machinery, &c., and in the useful arts generally, is embodied in this document, in a manner which commends the subjects treated of to the consideration of the reader in an especial manner It abounds in Agricultural statistics; and among these we notice an interesting statement of the duties levied on the agricultural products of the United States by the different nations of the civilized world. The Agricultural products of our country for 1843 are estimated as follows:

Wheat, bush'ls	100,310,856	Hay, tons	15,419,307
Corn, "	494,618,306	Tobac'co, lbs	185,731,554
Oats, "	145,929,966	Cotton, "	747,660,090
Rye, "	24,230,271	Rice, "	99,379,145
Barley, "	3,220,721	Silk, "	315,965
Buckwheat "	7,959,410	Sugar, "	66,400,310
Potatoes, "	105,756,133	Wine, gal.	139,240
Flax & Hemp, lbs	161,007¾		

CHARACTERISTICS OF STATES.

Ohio raised most wheat, viz: 18,786,705 bushels. New York the most barley, viz: 1,802,982 bushels. New York also the most oats, viz: 24,907,553 bushels. Pennsylvania the most rye, viz: 9,420,673 bushels. Pennsylvania also the most buckwheat, 2,408,508 bushels—Tennessee the most Indian corn, viz: 67,838,477 bushels. New York the most potatoes, viz: 26,553,612 bushels. New York the most hay, viz: 4,295,536 tons. Virginia the most flax and hemp, viz: 34,728 lbs. Kentucky the most tobacco, viz: 52,322,543 lbs. Georgia the most cotton, viz: 185,758,138 lbs. South Carolina the most rice, viz: 66,892,807 lbs.—Connecticut the most silk, viz: 140,971 lbs Louisiana the most sugar, viz: 37,173,590 lbs. North Carolina the most wine, viz: 37,347 gallons.

A full account is given of a process, hitherto a secret, by which Butter may be kept for years, fresh and sweet, in any climate, which we subjoin:

It has been discovered that most kinds of wood contain considerable quantities of pyroligneous acid, which decomposes salt in butter kept in such tubs. The linden, or bass wood, is the only one which, it appears by careful experiment, is free from it; others, it is stated, may be freed from it, and thus rendered suitable, by boiling three or four hours, well pressed under water. Much importance has always been attached to the preparing of butter, so that it will keep on board of ships at sea and warm climates. A simple process is now practised, which is said to be effectual for this purpose; which is, to have good butter well churned, and packed hard and tight in kegs of seasoned white oak; the head is then put in, leaving a small hole into which brine is poured to fill the vacant space; and of so much importance is it deemed, to prevent any bad taste, that the plugs for the hole must not be made of cedar or pine, but of cypress or bass wood, as otherwise it would be injured. After which, these kegs are placed in a hogshead well filled with brine of full solution, that will bear an egg, which is then headed up tight and close. The importance of this subject may be estimated from the fact that, as it appears, the standing contracts for butter, in our navy, that will keep at sea, are at twenty six cents per pound, and for cheese twenty cents per pound. It is now put up of good dairies in Orange county, and keeps perfectly.

The Appendix to the Report contains a letter addressed to Mr. Ellsworth by G. Fox, Esq a merchant of Hartford, Conn. corroborating the above.

The mode or process of making "Bommer's Patent Manure," which has been patented here, is described in the Report.

Accounts are also given of many new and valuable plants, and improved varieties of grains, grasses, &c., which possess no ordinary interest for the farmer. Twelve thousand packages of seeds were distributed from the Patent Office during the last year, "and when we recollect," remarks the Report, "that the improvement of ten per cent by the selection of seeds would increase the value of the agricultural products of this country $30,000,000 annually, the attempt thus far made by this office must be deemed a good beginning for still more extended benefits."

Mr. Ellsworth makes mention of a hardy kind of *rice* which flourishes on the edge of the snows of the Himalaya mountains, and states that he has ordered some of the seed, which he hopes to receive before long for distribution. The opinion is now entertained both in Europe and in this country that upland rice may be raised wherever Indian corn will ripen.

A very interesting account is given of an extraordinary grain called the multicole rye, raised in the west of France, the prolific qualities of which almost exceed belief. A few bushels of it, imported by Mr E. have been distributed.

The Report remarks that "the advancement of the arts from year to year taxes our credulity, and seems to presage the arrival of that period when human improvements must end." We annex a few extracts from the Report respecting a few of the most important improvements and inventions of the past year:

In the operation of new furnaces recently erected in the Patent Office to warm it a curious effect is produced by particular ventilation, and deserves remark Ventilation is often obtained through the ceiling only; but, so far as it respects rooms heated by hot-air furnaces only, this method is an incorrect one. If the temperature of the different parts of the room is tested by a thermometer, it will be found that the upper part heats first, and if no outlet is given, the draught of hot air ceases, the room being filled. Let an aperture be made at the top of the room, and the warm air instantly escapes; but if an opening is made near the floor the cold air within the room passes out, and the warm air descends to fill the space. An experiment, proving this, was tried in drying clothes in a room without ventilation, heated by air furnaces, the clothes that were in the upper part of the room dried well, while those in the lower part still continued moist. As soon, however, as an aperture was made for ventilation below, a draught was given to the furnace, the cold air expelled, and the clothes dried rapidly. The public will thus see how easily a serious difficulty in heating rooms may be overcome.

Some facts have been collected respecting plank roads By means of a preparation, by exhausting the air, and then infusing sulphate of iron or other substances into the pores of wood for railroads, it is said the wood has been rendered so hard that the iron wheel of the car leaves no trace after more than a year's use of this "unetallic" wood.

By a valuable machine, with ten yoke of oxen and five hands, a ditch of suitable depth for draining lands, (14 inches deep, and 28 inches wide at the top,) ten miles may be excavated in one day, at an expense by contract, of not more than three cents per rod. A larger machine, with a greater number of oxen, will excavate a ditch three feet deep. The great importance of such an instrument on the prairies of the West will at once be seen and acknowledged.

The rapid improvement of the arts may help to account for the reduction of price as to many articles of manufacture, and especially in some that are usually ranked among the necessaries of life. Individuals now in Congress can recollect of having thirty years since purchased shirting at 62½ cents per yard, who the last year have bought that which was equally good for 11 cents per yard only.

Hosiery, too, is now made in this country with astonishing rapidity, by the aid of the power weaving loom—an American invention, and which has not yet been introduced into England. While there it is a full days work to knit by hand two pairs of drawers, a girl here (at $2,50 per week) will make, by the power-loom, twenty pairs in the same time. A piece 28 inches in width, and 1 inch long, can be knit in one minute.

The expense of manufacturing this article has thus been reduced to about one-tenth of the former method by hand looms. The importance of this improvement may be estimated from the fact that the quantity of hosiery used in the United States is valued at $2,500,000; and the stockings, woven shirts, and drawers made in this country, at $500,000.

The little article of hooks and eyes is another illustration of the same progress of inventive industry. Thirty years ago, the price was $1,50 the gross pairs; now, the same quantity may be purchased from 15 to 20 cents. At one establishment in New Britain, Connecticut, 80,000 to 100,000 pairs per day are made and plated by a galvan

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less,	One insertion,	$0 50
" "	Two "	0 75
" "	Three "	1 00
" "	Three months,	3 00
" "	Six "	6 00
" "	Twelve "	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less,	One year,	$6 00
" "	Six months,	5 00

PITTSBURGH—MAY 22, 1844

The War Movement---Impeachment of the President.

The removal of the injunction of secrecy by the Senate, from the Texas documents, has brought some strange things to light, as our readers perceived by the Postscript of the National Intelligencer we gave on Monday. Among the papers thus disclosed is a *message* from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate requiring information in relation to the Army and Navy movements in the Southwest. In this message the President admits that he has ordered troops to the Sabine, and a Naval force to the Gulf, to rendezvous off Vera Cruz. These movements the President states he has ordered in consequence of the declared determination of the Government of Mexico to consider the Ratification of a treaty of Annexation with Texas, as tantamount to a declaration of War by the United States against Mexico. The President believing and hoping that the Senate would speedily ratify the treaty he has made with Texas, felt it to be his duty to prepare for the War that he thus considered certain.

Accompanying this message are the army and navy orders concentrating this force in the Southwest, by which we learn that the sixteen companies composing the 3d and 4th regiment were ordered from Jefferson barracks (Missouri) to Fort Jessup, where there were already the seven companies of the 2d dragoons, and that the force at Fort Jessup, near Natchitoches, was otherwise increased to twenty-three companies, or about eleven hundred and fifty men. The command of this Post was given to Gen. L. TAYLOR, and on the 27th of April a confidential communication was addressed to him directing him to put himself *in communication with the President of Texas*, in order to inform him of his present force, and be prepared to assist him, in the event of any invasion by Mexico.

The following force is ordered to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico, to wit: Frigate Potomac, Capt. Newell; Sloop Vincennes, Commander Buchanan; Brig Somers, Lieut. Brent; Sloop Vandalia, Commander Chauncey; Sloop Falmouth, Commander Sands; Steamer Union, Lieut. Com. Bell; Brig Bainbridge, Com. Newman. In addition to these the Sloop Preble, Commander Freelon, and brig Lawrence, Commander Gardner, are to be added to the squadron as soon as possible. This force is placed under the command of Commodore CONNER. Com. Conner is ordered to employ the vessels in his squadron in cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, so as to communicate frequently with Galveston, and occasionally show himself at or before Vera Cruz, with such deviations to other parts of his cruising grounds as in his judgment may be best calculated to effect the objects of his general and special instructions.

These high-handed measures of the President are considered on all hands as a declaration of war against Mexico, in which the President has violated the Constitution of the United States, and *his impeachment* is loudly called for by the press in different parts of the country. Eminent men, of all parties, in Washington, it is stated, agree in the opinion that his sending a naval force to the coast of Texas, and troops to her inland border, for the purpose he intended, is a most unwarrantable usurpation of authority, and which, if not rebuked, is calculated to produce the worst consequences to the country and its interests.

Its effects upon Mexico will doubtless be such that we shall soon find ourselves engaged suddenly in a most inglorious and disgraceful war. The honor and dignity of the nation has been wounded, and her peace jeopardized by a wanton and most unheard of stretch of power, and the indignation of every true patriot is commensurate with the danger and disgrace heaped upon us.

The New York American declares that this conduct of the President "IS WAR—war declared by the President, without consulting Congress, without even advising beforehand with the Senate, who share with him the treaty-making power.

"The Constitution in Sec. VIII, Art. 1st, in defining the powers of Congress, enumerates among them that 'to declare war.' This is an exclusive power; yet in the case before us, it has been usurped by the President; for when issuing the orders to the Army and Navy, referred to in the above orders, he was, and had long been, in possession of the official notification from the Mexican Government, that they would consider a treaty of annexation as tantamount to a declaration of war. Without consulting Congress or the Senate, such a treaty is nevertheless negotiated by John Tyler; and on the faith that Mexico would be as good as her word, the Army and Navy of the United States are put in motion by the sole Executive *fiat*, to carry on the war of his declaration."

The American thinks there will surely be found in the House of Representatives, some man who will step forth in this emergency and vindicate the sanctity of the written charter of our liberties, and rebuke most signally the mingled knavery and folly, the wickedness as well as audacity, of this accidental President.

"Il Secretario," the able correspondent of the North American, fears it will be otherwise. His indignation at the conduct of John Tyler knows no bounds. He declares, truly, "that nothing like this outrage upon all that a free nation should hold dear—its honor, its laws, its interests, and all the decencies of the body politic, and of national dealings—was ever seen. This elective chief of a jealously limited magistracy, whose power was meant for the mere shadow of a high public will, dares to tread down every thing like law, every thing like sense, and to erect his futuity amidst the general contempt that surrounds him, into a despotism scorning all limit."

But he says, that, although every body but the Tylero-Calhounites agreed that the thing was shocking, was shameful, was detestable, and called for the severest public vengeance; but generally, with a most laudable coolness, they added "that Mr. Tyler was a driveller about whose acts nobody cared; that to be sure he ought to be impeached; but that probably it would fail in the Senate even if it did not in the House; and, in short, that nobody thought him worth the trouble of punishing."

Such is the spirit of the times! To such paltry reasons for our public conduct have we fallen! A series of acts which would have tumbled down a French or an English dynasty in a night, and sent them forth a spectacle and a lesson to usurpers elsewhere, falls upon the public sense with hardly any more effect than the arrival of some new queen of the dance or king of the fiddle.

It is certainly high-time this head-long high-handed course was put a stop to. No man is too contemptible to be punished when he breaks the laws of the land. The laws will indeed become contemptible when the imbecile, the tool, the wicked, can trample upon their requirements with impunity. If JOHN TYLER, who seems destined to be a curse to his country, and determined to render his name a loathing and abhorrence can, unsupported by a party, embroil us in a War, and cause the destruction of the lives and treasure of our citizens and cover the nation with ignominy, what cannot a President with a powerful party to back him, especially with the precedent now set, to justify him, do? The case is one which calls for the stern condemnation of American citizens, and we hope the President will be *impeached*.

Mr. Clay and the Tariff.—The editor of the Post is quite unfortunate in copying our remarks in October 1843, in reference to Mr. CLAY's letter to Dr. Bronson We remarked, then, "His [Mr. Clay's] opinion in brief is, that *all* the revenue necessary to an economical administration of the Government should be derived from duties on foreign imports, and that such discrimination shall be made, in fixing those duties, as will afford, incidentally, reasonable protection to national interests." Such was our belief of Mr. Clay's opinion, then, and such is our belief yet. It was this very letter of Mr Clay's to Dr. Bronson which convinced us that Mr. Clay was sound on the Tariff. Let these principles be carried out, and we never shall want for sufficient protection. We remarked at the same time, that Mr Clay spoke with caution in regard to the Tariff of 1842, and the reason he did so he gave himself, because he had not the details of the bill before him. The Tariff was not fully tried, then, either. But since that, he has spoken in the most unequivocal terms in favor of the Tariff as it is.

While the Post is thus vainly attempting to find fault with Mr. Clay's tariff sentiments, he refuses to tell his readers that Mr. Van Buren is opposed to the tariff both in its principles and details. He dare not meet the issue in regard to Mr. Van Buren.

"The People's Press" is the title of a handsome and spirited Whig paper, just started in Crawfordsville, Indiana, by our young friend, WM. BAUSMAN, brother of the editor of the Washington Reporter. Three of our former apprentices have lately become proprietors of presses, and they are all Whigs. Nothing gives us greater pleasure than to see those who have grown up to man's estate under our care, settled well in life, with a fair prospect of becoming useful members of Society. Our young friend of the "People's Press" possesses a fine disposition, and considerable talent, and we doubt not will make a first rate Whig paper.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.—The Madisonian of Saturday last says:—"It is rumored that *another* message, and one of the highest importance, was sent by the President to the Senate on the day that the documents, which we copy from the Intelligencer, were transmitted. We would wish to lay *all* the papers before our readers—but we are informed the Senate has not removed the injunction of secrecy from *that* message."

GEN. CASS—TEXAS.

A letter from Gen. Cass in relation to annexation, dated, Detroit, May 10, 1844, is published in the Globe. Gen Cass declares himself emphatically in favor of the *immediate* annexation of Texas to the United States. His reasons are the contiguity of the countries, the similarity of the language, manners, religion, &c, and its importance to this country in a military point of view. In this latter particular he takes the same ground as Gen. JACKSON. He also endeavors to work upon the passions of the people, by a reference to England, and says a favorible position would be afforded by Texas, for letting loose the "English black troops" upon our Southern states. Gen. Cass also declares his opinion, "that a majority of the people of the United States are in favor of annexation." If they *"were not,"* says he, the measure ought not to be effected, "but as *they are*," the "sooner the better." This assumption that he knows the opinion of the people, and that trusting to his own belief in the matter, he would proceed at once to annexation, shows him to be anything but fit for a chief magistrate. He would find his prototype in JOHN TYLER. This letter will do Gen. Cass no honor. The most, if not all of the arguments, have been more ably urged by others, and conclusively answered some weeks since. If he is nominated by the Locofoco Convention, we will publish his letter as a strong argument against his claims. If he is not, his opinion does not matter much.

GLORIOUS WHIG RALLY IN CLEVELAND.—The Whigs of the Western Reserve held a glorious meeting at Cleveland on the 15th inst. Some fifteen thousand persons were present, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Harry of the West and the Jersey Blue will sweep the Reserve in October, as well as the rest of the Buckeye state.

HON. THOMAS F. MARSHALL, addressed a large and crowded audience at the Court house Lexington, Ky., on Monday the 13th, for several hours, in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas. He was replied to by CASSIUS M. CLAY, Esq

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, May 17.

In *Senate*, the adjournment resolution from the House was laid on the table. The Senate then went into Executive Session on the Texas question. In the *House*, nothing of importance transpired. The House adjourned over to Monday.

CONGRESS.—The *House* did not sit on Saturday last. The *Senate* spent most of the day in Executive Session.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

O! 'TIS A GLORIOUS THING.

Oh! 'tis a glorious thing to fight,
All selfish ends despising,
For Honor, Justice, Truth and Right,
For Clay and Frelinghuysen!
Then let us bravely onward press,
With warm hearts proudly rising,
And we'll be cheer'd with sweet success
For Clay and Frelinghuysen!

In days gone by, what names did gain
Honors so worthy prizing,
In Senate hall—on battle plain:
As Clay and Frelinghuysen!
Then let us bravely onward press, &c.

Those who oppose without a shame,
Mean tricks are still devising,
To dim the brightness of the fame
Of Clay and Frelinghuysen!
Then let us bravely onward press, &c.

But if we bravely onward press,
With warm hearts proudly rising,
We will be cheered with sweet success,
For Clay and Frelinghuysen!
Then let us bravely onward press, &c.

And when their names are sunk in night,
Who thus are now advising,
Then will there hang a glorious light
Round Clay and Frelinghuysen!
Then let us bravely onward press, &c.

CLAYTONIAN.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

OLD SCHOOL.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (Old School,) met in Louisville, on Thursday last, May 16, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The proceedings are reported in the Louisville Journal. The Assembly was opened with a sermon by the Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D. of the city of New York. He took for his text, Matthew xxviii, 20—"Lo, I am with you always to the end of the world."

At the close of the sermon, Dr. Spring as moderator of the last assembly took the chair, and constituted the assembly with prayer—The stated clerk read the names of those who were present and commissioned to sit as members. About one hundred ministers and seventy ruling elders were present. We recognized the persons of some of the most learned and distinguished ministers of the church. After the roll was called, a committee on elections was appointed, Dr. McLain, of New Jersey, chairmain.

Four o'clock P. M.—The assembly proceeded to the choice of a moderator, Rev. N. H. Hall, of Kentucky, nominated Samuel B. Wilson, D. D., of Virginia. Rev. Dr. Plumer, of Virginia, nominated Rev. George Junkin, D. D., of Ohio. Dr. Wilson received fifty-three votes—Dr. Junkin received one hundred votes, and was chosen. Rev. B. Gildersleeve, of South Carolina, and Rev. J. M. Ogden, of New Jersey, were chosen clerks.

Adjourned, with prayer, to this morning at 9 o'clock.

From the New York Tribune.

Annexaton and Slavery.

We have chosen, for our own part, to oppose the Annexation of Texas to this Union on grounds entirely apart from any bearing which such Annexation may have on Slavery. There are abundant and formidable objections to the measure aside from Slavery; and we prefer not to give the agitators of this scheme any chance to array Southern feeling and (mistaken) interest in support of their project. We deprecate, for reasons of policy, any *Northern* commingling of the questions of Annexation and Slavery for the present, but we are more than willing that *Southern* Statesmen shall regard and discuss them as they think proper. We cheerfully give place, then, to the following

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Communicated for the New York Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky, April, 1844.

To the author of "TEXAS."

SIR—In addressing you through the press, I hope I shall not be thought wanting in courtesy. It does not become me to draw aside the anonymous veil which any good citizen may rightly assume in conferring with his countrymen, so long as he confines himself to principles and refrains from personalities; yet at the same time, in replying to the arguments and reflections set forth in a pamphlet, headed "TEXAS," it would be the most absurd affectation to seem to be ignorant that the author is yourself. It was my fortune to have been a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1836 with you, when the Convention was proposed to be holden This project we both opposed, because, unless I very much misunderstood you, the public mind was not prepared for the only great necessary reform—the Emancipation of Slaves. When no favors are to follow, no flattery will be imputed; allow me, then, to say that your course as a Legislator excited my admiration; already eminent as a Jurist, you seemed also to possess the necessary characteristics of a Statesman—that boldness and self-relation which trampled under foot all the arts of the demagogue, and evinced a spirit which based its eminence upon the lasting ground work of the Public Good. It has been, therefore, with great interest that I, in common with the American public, have read all the emanations from your pen. Like you a private citizen, I profess to be operated upon by the same motives assumed by yourself—the formation of a just public sentiment and the establishment of the honor, prosperity, and permanent security of our whole country.

In venturing to dissent from one whose opinions are entitled to so much consideration, I shall not be regarded as presumptuous, for this cannot be a contest for supremacy, and whether you or I be the "better soldier," our object is equally attained, and our common standard, "Truth and our Country," shall still be borne aloft unsullied and intact. I know it is common in the Nineteenth Century to solve all great Political problems upon Economical principles. If man were a beast only to be fed, then to this course there could lie no solid objection. But when we regard our moral and intellectual nature, as well as our mere physical well-being, then I contend that there are far weightier considerations than mere economies in determining any great National and Social interest. When Agesilaus, the Spartan King, and Generalissimo of the Grecian forces, held a public conference with the luxurious Satrap of Persia's wealthy monarch, arriving first at the place appointed, he sat down upon the turf, under the shade of a tree. When Pharnabazus arrived, his people spread skins upon the ground, of exceeding softness, from the length of their hair, with rich carpets of various colors, and magnificent cushions. But when he saw Agesilaus, the mighty King and warrior, sitting merely upon the ground without any preparation, he was ashamed of his effeminacy, and sat down also upon the grass. Far distant be the day when Americans shall be less sensible to Virtue, noble Poverty and true greatness of soul, than the minion of an Eastern Despot! Passing by, however, these appeals, though unhappily of late too impalpable to the common apprehension, or too sublimated for the stern reason of modern Statesmen, I shall follow the method which you have laid down. I agree with you, then, that the Annexation of Texas would injure the present United States, by subtracting her Labor and Capital, which it is admitted on all hands to be wise, especially in a new country like ours, to increase rather than diminish.—More especially would it injure the Cotton and Sugar planter, by inviting more capital into the culture of those articles, which are already too plentiful in the market for the planter's interest. It would add to the burthens of Government, by extending its laws and protection over very nearly the same Labor and Capital spread over a greatly expanded surface of country. For if Texas be admitted as a Slave State—and no other result is now anticipated—experience fully proves that there would be little immigration except from the Slave States of America. For the same reason there would be no new consumers of Northern manufactures, whilst dispersion would, according to well ascertained laws, weaken their capability of purchase. The *alleged* fertility of Texan lands would be no equivalent for all these *ascertained* losses. I agree with you also on the other hand that from Texas, allowed to exist as an independent State, we have nothing to fear Because, in the event of her becoming a Free State, White Labor could not compete with us in the Planting business, and because as a Slave State she must ever be almost impotent in all respects. Having nothing to fear from her in an economical point of view either as a Planting or as a Manufacturing State—either as an independent Free or Slave State—neither can we fear her arms in war: this, surely, needs no debate. Nor can Texas be feared as a fulcrum of aggression for a more powerful hostile nation, as General Jackson would have us suppose—the absurdity of whose views you have so fully shown that his opinions, where he is so evidently prejudiced, cannot have the least weight even with men the least skilled in Military defence. The scare-crow of England's occupying Texas as a Colony, or forming any alliance seriously injurious to us, you have fully exposed, and we have her declaration, both in Parliament and throughher Plenipotentiary here, that she disclaim any unjust interference in the affairs of Texas; and, besides, we have the guaranty of our own potent armed intervention against any illegitimate consummation injurious to us, whether diplomatic or forcible.

The assumption of Texas for the sole purpose of extending the bounds of the National Dominion, with all the fatal lights of History beaming full upon us, is too absurd for refutation, and can only be used for effect, by the most reckless demagogues, which class of men it was not your, nor is it now my, purpose to address. As a measure of Economy, as a means of Defence, and as a mere extension of using for the present are most certainly against its annexation. Every one would conclude, then, that we both would come to the same Q. E. D.—Texas, therefore, is not to be admitted But no! Setting out with the same data, granting the same postulates, following the same method of demonstration, we come to utterly different conclusions—I, that Texas *ought* not, *will* not, and, so far as I form an integral portion of National power, *shall* not be annexed—you, that she *ought* not perhaps, yet *will*, and so far as you are concerned, *shall* be allied to us! If I am right, you are wrong—if you are right, then is the American People stultified and dishonored by your own showing. For if pecuniary interests, good policy and good faith lead them to abstain from Texas, then no "insatiable craving for good land" excuses their rapacity, nor any "determination rightfully or wrongfully to have it," evidences their wisdom or conceals their dishonor. What terrible power is this, then, which, overriding all considerations of moral and material interest, determines us to seize on a Foreign Nation, and, in spite of the faith of Treaties, the feelings and wishes of the majority of the Nation, in violation of the National Constitution, and at the hazard of the Dissolution the Union, "wrongfully" to appropriate it to ourselves? You are constrained to make the humiliating confession—*It is slavery*, which makes the 'South desire the Annexation, though contrary to her interests," and the North to refuse the alliance, though contrary to *her* interests."

But here you seem to contradict your previous showing, that the Admission of Texas would be injurious to the North And it may be farther safely said that no monolopy of trade in Texas secured to the North by alliance can compensate her for her losses by the perpetuation of Slavery, which Texas, at least for some centuries, would probably insure. For we are consumers, not mostly because we have Slaves but because we are Planters; and every Slave made free is so much the greater consumer of Northern Manufactures, as an intelligent, educated freeman produces more to give in exchange than an uneducated slave. Add to this that by Emancipation the whole class of masters is added to the producing class, instead of being merely the agents of the consumption of the fruits of others' labor. Am I right, then, when I plant myself upon physical well-being and say Texas cannot be admitted?—am I right, when I stand upon the faith of Treaties and declare, she ought not to come in?—am I right even if Mexico assent to the Union, when I interpose the bulwarks of the Constitution, and proclaim that, till these shall be leveled to the ground she cannot be ours? Am I right, when I gather about me all the glorious principles and hallowed associations which illustrate the American name; and confess, that all these must perish, before Texas can become one (or more) of these U S? Then no more of this inexorable necessity—this ill omened "must!" It is the command of a superior to an inferior—the language of a King to his subjects—the voice of the master to the slave. We are yet free—the day on which Texas must be wedded to us—the day on which, as you seem to anticipate she shall be thrust upon us—we are free no more!

In Kentucky, the gross population may be set down at 800,000; 31,495 only, the Auditor's books show to be Slaveholders; not one in four or five, as estimated by you to be the ratio in the five States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, but *one in twenty-five* only, is a slaveholder, and this is probably the ratio in all the five States named, the number of Slaveholders decreasing as you go farther South.* To this insignificant minority we have sacrificed Common Schools—we cannot sustain them—the Supremacy of the Laws, it has not been vindicated—the National and State Constitutions, they have been trampled under foot—Liberty of Speech and of the Press, there is not a despotism in Europe that has less than we—a Navy, it cannot be ours—Manufactures, they are impossible with Slave Labor—all the Arts and Sciences, the useful and ornamental, they perish here—the Christian Morality, "the salt has lost its savor"—high Intellectual developement, such only as can exist where the spirit is free in its flights and untrammeled in its utterance: Slavery, like the fabled Stygian lake, paralyses the wings of Genius—dread, gloomy and remorseless, she suffers none—none to escape—each victim but adds more and more to that noxious atmosphere which infects her inhospitable shores, making her very weakness, exhaustion and decay her impregnable defence.—Have the less than one in twenty-five, to say nothing of the entire ten millions of the North, imposed upon all these sacrifices, and do they now come on once more with that everlasting word *"must"*? Surely this is unworthy of us! or else are we most unworthy of our Patriot Sires. If Slavery has already grown so great that you are forced to cry out, "It is time for every Statesman wherever located, to look it full in the face;" is it not, then, also become too large for compromise? Nay, is not the institution in itself incapable of compromise? When out of the original Thirteen States a new government was formed to "establish Liberty," the compromise was to reduce Slavery gradually to extinction—read the Madison papers and deny it! Search the Constitution for the word 'Slavery' in vain, and deny it! When Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Alabama, and Mississippi, were successively taken into the Union, it might seem that Slavery should have rested satisfied forever—the wide bounds of Constitutional Empire, were they verge enough for Slavery? No! then comes Louisiana, and hard upon her footsteps Florida hastens to the sacrifice. Louisiana, and Arkansas, and Missouri, acknowledge the devouring appetite of Slavery—and is she yet content? does she abate anywhat in her demands? No. She knows too well that Liberty and Slavery cannot exist under the same government; and with an unerring instinct she hastens us on to enlarge her dominion, growing more openly rapacious and shameless as she feels that she has less to fear from the slumbering and perishing friends of Liberty and Equal Rights.

Texas spreads out her "Banks and braes" in the distance, and the "insatiable craving" of Slavery hurries us once more, at "the price of blood," if necessary, to its acquisition. And yet, in view of all these facts, you would give her "the Eastern part of Texas, another single slave state," for a compromise! Suppose her safely enthroned in Eastern Texas, and she scents once more the orange groves of *Western* Texas, exciting again her "insatiable craving"—I ask you with all the fearful energy of self-defence, what new guaranty for the preservation of the compromise do you offer us? Can you suppose that the few half-starved negroes who should find their way to this new Colonization elysium would oppose their Westward progress! Can you bring any new Constitutional Boundary, we both agree that Texas cannot be admitted. All those high moral and constitutional considerations which I have declined tional or moral barriers more strong than those which already oppose the dreadful *"must"* in vain? Will the addition of three or five Slave States, by giving Slavery preponderence in the Senate, strengthen the defences of Constitutional Liberty, and oppose more effectual barriers to the expansion of the limits of servitude, than a Senatorial equality can now do?—Have not the mad projectors of this fatal scheme already proclaimed from the high sanctuary, the inner temple, of the world-wide Republicanism, the American Senate, that this whole Continent is or should be ours? Aside from this, could Free Black colony exists along side of a Slaveholding Texas?—would not the slaves flee to it from oppression?—and would the Colonists return their black brethren once again into bondage?—and would not a Texan invasion be the sure consequence? Can all the power of the Union now shield the harborer of the runaway slave from vengeance?—did it protect the Cherokees of Georgia or save the tribes of Florida from extermination?—would a miserable Black colony fare better, in a word, than native, freeborn, white American citizens have done?

The idea, then, of a Free Black colony alongside of Slaveholding Texas, with due deference to your more mature reflections, I pronounce absolutely absurd and impossible. Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, I am willing to recognise as States possessing equality with the rest; I submit to the past decision of the Nation; at the same time I most solemnly protest against the precedent, and deny the Constitutional possibility of the Annexation of new Slave States to this Union. Let Slavery subside into its Constitutional limits—I stand by the Constitution. If, in the dread necessities of coming time, Americans shall, like the Spartans, in a night thin out Americans, as you intimate, let not this blood be upon our garments—not for all the Cotton and Sugar which, since creation's dawn, has grown on the green earth beneath the dewy heavens, would I have posterity of mine look upon this "sorry sight." Let the aspirations Kentuckians ascend in gratitude to the Father of Destiny, that our own loved native State is subject to no such miserable slave-growing Cotton and Sugar necessity as this! Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri must then, as you say, soon become non-slaveholding States. J. Q. Adams thinks that the Slave Trade cannot be suppressed till Africa is Christianized, and the supply of Slaves cut off. I, with great deference, contend that the *market* must be destroyed before the trade can be suppressed. Do you stop the vent for Slaves from these five States by taking in Texas? No. Then never let these States take in Texas. No, we must stop here—now; the time grows stringent, fearfully pressing. Americans, Liberty, or Slavery!

"Under which King, Bezonian! speak, or die!"

I am firmly of opinion that you are mistaken in the supposed necessity of Colonization; all additional expense and complicated arrangement for the disposal of emancipated blacks I regard as so many obstacles to doing anything—it but adds new links to "a lengthening chain." Free blacks are not a tax on the North, "as we have been taught to believe"—they would be a better class here, because of the climate. Whenever Kentucky moves in earnest on this subject—as move she will—the great mass of Slaves will be removed and sold elsewhere. There will not be more left than we will be glad to employ in such menial offices as they now fill—where they will not be at all in the way of that increase of intelligence and provident labor which adds so much to the substance and glory of a People. The time has passed when we are to console ourselves with vain reflections upon Northern Abolitionists—the time has come when we are to regard not names but things—not inquire what one may be called, but whether he be *right*. Is not all injustice retributive? And while we join in feeding the false and morbid appetite of pro-slavery men, by denouncing Abolitionists, do we not place the very obstacles in the way of progress of which you so bitterly complain? If a way-farer say to me, "You *rascal!* get out of the way! that steam car will crush you!" shall I shut my eyes and in blind obstinacy be crushed? Or shall I not rather first save myself, and then nurture my gratitude or vengeance for a fit opportunity of manifestation? If the former could be folly in a single individual, how much more should a great State be ashamed to practice such absurdities! and the Statesman who dare not meet and expose them is more a coward than he who shows his back to his country's invaders. I conclude, then, that the bounds of American Slavery should not be enlarged—that the five Middle Slave States, as you say, will not *allow* the Dissolution of this Union; we are a Nation, and nothing but revolution can sever us—there should be no new Slave State added to this Union—Slavery will be abolished in the District of Columbia—the North will by the Ballot Box drive Slavery into its Constitutional limits, the present Thirteen Slave States, and there leave it, to ourselves, to our consciences, and to Destiny—all the non-Cotton growing States will, by peaceable means, free themselves from Slavery. Kentucky will be among the first to take the lead—this will be done by first gaining supremacy in the Legislature, then by calling a Convention, and at last by legal Emancipation, which will be easy and light, as many Slaveholders with their slaves will have been removed from the State. When seven Southern States shall become Free, Slave Representation will be abolished—and this, in conjunction with all the rewards of political promotion and the spirit of the age operating upon the ambitious and the virtuous, will induce the sacrifice of Slavery even in the Cotton-growing States, or else the extinction of one or the other of the races in all that region—and at last our land will be redeemed, and Liberty and Union shall reign supreme among us. If there be, indeed, as you say, a majority of slaveholders with us in our belief that Slavery ought to and must fall—I solemnly commend my plan and yours to their calm consideration, and most cheerfully exclaim, "God save the right!" Thus far only I must forever dissent: I cannot but regard the Annexation of Texas to this Nation as treason against the Republic, the virtual revolutionary overthrow of the American Government; and so esteeming it, should arms be opposed to arms, as General Hamilton vauntingly threatens on the part of the land of "all the Chivalry," I shall not hesitate to strike for the Constitution transmitted me as my birth-right from a gallant ancestry. Here in this Texan Thermopylæ we must take our ground—here some of our countrymen must stand—ay, and if the worst comes to the worst must fall, too, or else no Marathon shall ever bring glory, safety and liberty to our homes.

Your friend in the cause of
"the Union as it is,"
C. M. CLAY.

*The London Non-Conformist of April 3d, gives the number of Slaveholders, and those *interested* in them, at 32,700 in a population of 600,000, in South Carolina.

BIOGRAPHY OF
GEN. JOS. MARKLE.

[CONCLUDED]

Col Ball in his official report of the battle, thus describes the part taken by Gen. Markle:

"MARKLE'S TROOP WAS STATIONED ON THE LEFT, AND WAS MOST SEVERELY GALLED; Lieut. Waltz fell most gallantly. There never were men who sustained an action with more firmness than they did. And in the morning, MARKLE AT THE HEAD, Lieut Warren, with a few of his men, together with some of Capt. Trotter's men, made a charge which succeeded in turning the right wing of the enemy,—MARKLE avenging the death of his relative, Lieut. Walt, upon an Indian, with his own sword."

From the Pittsburgh Mercury, 21st January, 1813.

"DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1812

"In the statement relative to the battle of Missisinewa, handed by myself, and published in your paper of this day, I discover that I have been guilty of an omission which I hasten to rectify. The Colonel commanding being desirous to give to bravery its just reward, directs me to state, that about the time the charge was made by Capt. Trotter, CAPT. MARKLE, with about fifteen of his brave followers, and Lieut. Warren, with a few of his detachment, made a daring charge on the enemy, performing the most dangerous duty in the bravest manner. THE CAPTAIN AVENGING THE DEATH OF HIS RELATION, LIEUT. WALTZ, WITH HIS OWN SWORD. JOHN PAYNE
First Lieut. Ky. Volunteers."

The Mercury, of January 14, 1813, copies from a Greensburgh paper, the following:

"The following letter was received in town by Monday evening's mail, from *Capt. Alexander, of the Greensburgh Volunteers.* Though written in haste, and not intended for publication, we have requested and procured a copy. We like the generous and handsome manner in which the Captain speaks of his brother officers. The letter is dated at

"MUNCY TOWN, Dec. 18, 1812.

"We arrived here yesterday morning,—attacked and took this town. This morning we were attacked before day,—had hard fighting,—and were victorious. CAPT. MARKLE HAS DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF. *His company has suffered. Waltz is killed, and two or three others. About thirteen of his men wounded;* some severely. Capt. Butler's men fought bravely. Their fire was destructive. So of Capt Hopkins, and of every other that fought. Capt. Butler had one man killed, and four wounded. My men had little share in the fight, owing to our station; but they will fight. We have thirty-seven prisoners. I think the enemy suffered greatly. *Behind almost every tree blood is seen.* I think they lost at least fifty or sixty. We will march on our return this morning. We have no forage for our horses, and are scarce of provisions. I think we will be able to make our way."

John Forsythe, now one of the Commissioners of Allegheny county, thus describes the battle at the Missisinewa town:

"From the commencement of the war, our defeats were almost always caused by the unskillfulness or cowardice of our officers; and I believe many others besides myself felt as much concerned about the mismanagement of our officers, as they did about the fighting. I believed my officers were brave and fearless, *but I confess I put more confidence in the military skill and management of GEN MARKLE at the time, than I did in any other officer in the detachment.* When we made a charge on the Indian towns *I bore to the left and took my post by the side of GEN. MARKLE, in front of the town. He was cool and collected*, with every appearance of the soldier about him. After destroying two or three towns a few miles farther down the river, we returned and encamped for the night at the first town. On the following morning at five o'clock, the Indians made a furious attack on our line and that on our right. *Markle's company* fought gallantly and suffered severely, having sixteen men killed and wounded, including Lieutenant Waltz among the slain. Nothing daunted, however, although the commander endeavored to persuade them not to engage in the charge—that there were enough of others, who had not been in the action, they could not be kept back, but charged on the Indians with their brave captain at their head. I eat the last morsel of my provisions on the morning of the battle. We had then to return one hundred miles through the wilderness, and were twelve days in accomplishing our return. In the mean time, we had subsisted principally upon spicewood tea. Some of the men procured a few grains of corn, left by our horses on our outward march.

For some years after my return from the army, I got almost out of the acquaintance of *Gen Markle.* But for the last twenty years I have been intimate with him, and I have found him as much of a gentleman as a soldier—a man of strict business habits, a good, sound politician, and, better than all others, one of the noblest works of God—AN HONEST MAN.

"JOHN FORSYTHE.

"Pittsburgh, Feb. 8, 1844."

If this short expedition resulted most nobly, as was anticipated by Gen. Markle, the troops suffered intensely. It was undertaken in the depth of winter, through a wilderness country, and without tents. There were five inches of snow on the ground, and the troops slept in the open air. The weather was intensely cold, and many of the troops were frost-bitten and disabled. Encumbered with the wounded and prisoners, and exhausted with starvation, they made but about twelve miles a day on the return march. The manner in which they subsisted is touchingly described in the letter which we copy above. For several days the Indians were supposed to be hovering around the detachment on its return—A great portion of each night was spent in felling trees and erecting temporary breastworks. On the second night after the departure from the Missisinewa towns, the Indians were seen by the sentinels hovering around the camp, and their steps were heard crackling in the frost. An attack was confidently expected. In the meanwhile the wounded of Gen. Markles' company were ranged around a fire in the midst of the camp. They sent for him, bemoaned to him their situation and their inability to engage in the battle, and expressed their fear that if beaten they would be left to be tomahawked by the Indians. Gen. Markle assured them that he would never leave them; that if driven back by the Indians, he would stand over them and defend them till he was cut down, and would leave his bones to bleach with theirs. A better fate, however, awaited them.

Another occurrence, which happened a day or two before the battle, will illustrate the character of Gen Markle. His troop, being in advance, suddenly came on two Indians. Instantly the General, beckoning to some of his men to follow, led off in pursuit. The Indians being on horseback maintained well their distance, until having pursued them about 2 miles he came on 13 Indian horses fastened in the woods. It was an intimation that there was more danger than he anticipated; and looking about, found that only one of his men had obeyed his signal. They haltred, loosed the horses and drove them into camp.

The campaign having been concluded with this expedition, and nothing being likely to occur before the opening of the spring which would require his services in camp, he returned home about the middle of January. A principal object of his return was to make arrangements in relation to his note in Bank. He had also a mission of mercy and kindness. During his stay at home, an article appeared in the Greensburgh Gazette, descriptive of the destitute condition of many of the troops and calling on their friends for assistance. "Let every one," says the article, "who has feelings for the gallant fellows who have been risking their lives in our cause contribute somewhat. Woollen socks, blue linsey hunting shirts, &c, will be received and safely conveyed to our suffering soldiers." They were deposited in abundance, and were safely conveyed by Gen. Markle. Having partaken of a public dinner, given by the citizens of Greensburgh, at which Judge Young presided, and Judge Irwin acted as Vice President, he returned to his post in the army.

The spring campaign opened with the defeat of Gen. Wilkinson at the river Raisen—The seige of fort Meigs soon followed; and in this and the sorties which accompanied it, Gen. Markle took a most active and efficient part. From the opening of this campaign to the termination of his military career, he served under the immediate command of Gen. Harrison. It was during this period that the friendship grew up between them, which cemented by repeated acts of kindness and confidence exchanged between them, terminated only with the life of Gen. Harrison.

The defeat at the river Raisin was followed by an indiscriminate warfare by the savages on the defenceless inhabitants of the surrounding country. An expedition was set on foot, the command of which was assigned to Gen. Markle, for the protection of the inhabitants, and removing those most exposed, to a more secure position. But just as the necessary preparations were completed the enemy appeared in a body before Fort Meigs, and put an end to the contemplated expedition.

There is no part of Gen Harrison's military exploits from which he has derived more eclat than from his defence of Fort Meigs, and no fort was ever defended with more bravery and skill. In all this Gen. Markle had his full share. On the arrival of Gen. Clay's brigade at Fort Meigs, Gen. Markle was ordered out to protect his troops while they were effecting their landing from the boats. The British and Indians were galling them severely, and many were killed in the boats. By the time the landing was effected, and the reinforcement had entered the gate, the whole force of the enemy was concentrating within less than a hundred paces of the covering party, and Gen. Markle, having command of the rear guard, was the last to enter the gate. Just at that moment his horse was shot under him, but it made one desperate plunge and brought him safe within the Fort. We have now before us a manuscript letter from him, dated—

FORT MEIGS, May 6, 1813.

Dear——

I have the pleasure of informing you that I am well, and it is owing to the special hand of Providence that I have escaped.—This fort has been bombarded for five days and nights, with 24, 12, 9 and 6 pound ball's and with red hot shot, with which they thought to set fire to our magazine; but their plans did not hit. We had three engagements yesterday.—Our squadron was but little injured. Our loss was between two and three hundred, killed, wounded and prisoners. There has been a flag of truce passing between our army and the British to-day, and I see the British and Indians out of our tent from which I am writing these few lines. I have lost but one man in the fort, Sample's substitute; and J. Gilbert had his leg shattered by the bursting of a shell, and it had to be cut off; but he is as well as could be expected. I think they will leave this in a day or two. I wish you not to be uneasy about me, as I think we are so secure that they cannot hurt us

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—MAY 23, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

FOR GOVERNOR,

General JOSEPH MARKLE,

Of Westmoreland County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

SIMEON GUILFORD,

Of Lebanon County.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

At the Antimasonic County Convention held in the Court House, on the the 7th day of February 1844. The following proceedings were had, to wit

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention be instructed to issue his call in the following words:

The Democratic Antimasons and Whigs will meet in their several townships, wards and boroughs on the first Saturday of June, 1844, and appoint two delegates each, to meet in convention at the New Court House on the following Wednesday at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported by the party at the October election.

In pursuance with the above order, the Antimasons and Whigs of the townships, Pitt excepted will meet at the usual places, between the hour of three and five o'clock, P. M. and those of the Wards and Boroughs, and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. on the said first Saturday in June, 1844, and elect two delegates each to a County Convention as aforesaid.

ROBERT CAROTHERS, Cha'm.

May 3, 1844.

Mr. Clay and the Tariff once more.

The editor of the Post, yesterday, is guilty either of the most unpardonable ignorance or the most wilful perversion He copies our remark that Mr CLAY's opinion in reference to a tariff is, that *all* revenue necessary for the expenses of government can be procured *from any other source*, even this *incidental protection* must be given up. Such is the reasonable inference from the Bronson letter, and the editor of the Gazette believes Mr. Clay still entertains the same opinion as when he wrote that letter."

Now, how any man of common sense and common honesty could draw such an inference as the editor of the Post has in the above paragraph we cannot see. The very corner-stone of Mr. CLAY's system of Protection is, as stated by himself and by us, that ALL the revenue necessary for the support of the Government *shall be derived from imports*; consequently the means necessary to carry on the Government could not be derived *"from any other source,"* unless Mr. CLAY's system was given up. If the editor of the Post had examined Mr. CLAY's opinions, or our article which he quotes, with any attention at all, he would have seen that the collection of ALL revenue necessary for the support of the Government is a *sine qua non* with Mr. CLAY. That is one reason, and a strong one too, why he wishes the proceeds of the lands to be divided among the States He wishes to avoid any danger of fluctuation in our protective policy by cutting off a source of revenue which may be liable as formerly to great fluctuations.

Every man of common sense can see that if ALL revenue for the General Government, amounting to some $25,000 000 annually, is derived from imports, and that in levying this revenue *discrimination* is made in favor of home industry, that a tariff sufficiently protective will always bless the American people. Such is he present tariff, which Mr. CLAY cordially supports. What trick will the Post try next.

John C. Calhoun.—We are not done with this great apostle and defender of human slavery yet.—Our readers have his advocacy and defence of slavery, in his letter to Mr. Pakenham before them and so soon as we can find room we will let them see the opinions of some of the ablest papers in the country, north and south. Assuming *Mr. Calhoun's* premises to be true, as the Cincinnati Chronicle well remarks, the logical deduction is, that slavery ought to be extended over the whole earth! There is no escape from this conclusion; for according to Mr. Calhoun, slavery is a most benign and beneficial institution. It therefore ought to be extended, and the larger number that become slaves the better; because they are improved by that condition. Perhaps on this theory, about one in a hundred of the inhabitants of the earth may be fit to be masters. The other ninety-nine ought to be slaves.

☞ Surely John Tyler is Texas-mad. The following paragraph from his official organ, the Madisonian, shows that he is determined to embroil the country in a war at any rate. Mexico is not to be allowed to recover her revolted province, because, forsooth, John Tyler and J. C. Calhoun, and the land speculators have determined on its acquisition. If Mexico, in the just maintenance of the integrity of her empire, shall invade Texas, John Tyler will assume that the United States is insulted, because *he* has entered into negociations to rob Mexico of her rights. Was there ever such rascality and imbecility heard of.

From the Madisonian of Saturday Evening.

"Even if the Senate should reject the treaty before them, we may presume the efforts of the Executive and the People will neither be relinquished nor RELAXED to secure the speedy annexation of the fair and broad domain of Texas. During the pendency of these efforts, many incline decidedly to the opinion that any hostile movement against Texas, or any procedure whatever on the part of any foreign Government, either designed or calculated to interfere with the arrangements and intentions of the United States and Texas, would be not only evincing an unfriendly spirit towards us, but a grave and flagrant offence, and SHOULD BE VISITED WITH THE TERRORS OF OUR ARMS, WHETHER THE PENDING TREATY BE RATIFIED OR NOT"

The Late Philadelphia Riots.—We have purposely avoided saying any thing in regard to the late Philadelphia riots, until the public mind has time to cool, but we shall, at the proper time, give the opinions of those on the spot, and who, not belonging to the Native American party, had the best opportunities of judging impartially of the causes of the outbreaks which have disgraced Philadelphia and the whole country. It is important that the obloquy should be fastened in the right quarter, and that the American people should learn a lesson of wisdom for their future government, from the late scenes.

Methodist General Conference.

FRIDAY, May 17.—Fifteenth day.—We see nothing in the proceedings of this day, in reference to the slavery question, except the following:

"Bishop Soule, on behalf of the committee appointed to consult on a plan of pacification in reference to Slavery, requested the Delegates from the non-slaveholding States to meet at 3 o'clock in the Church, and those from the slaveholding States in the Lecture room at the same hour."

The other business transacted was not of general interest.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—OLD SCHOOL.

The only additional particulars we find in reference to this ecclesiastical body, is the following from the Louisville Journal, of Saturday morning, 18th inst:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—This great judicatory of the Presbyterian church in the United States, now in session in the First Presbyterian Church of this city, attracts much attention. It is in session daily from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M Delegates are present from nearly all the States and Provinces on the continent, to the number of about two hundred, besides members from "corresponding ecclesiastics," extending abroad as far as the Free Church of Scotland. But little progress has yet been made in the business of the session, beyond the organization, appointment of committees, &c. Yesterday afternoon, the session was occupied with a most interesting discussion on a proposition to extend the church by procuring the erection of economical church buildings in destitute neighborhoods. Last evening, the assembly attended upon an exhibition, in the same church, of the proficiency of the pupils in the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind.

☞ The National Intelligencer says, the following important information, as to the views of the Administration, which, so far as regards the impressions of the writer at the time of writing, may, we believe, be entirely relied upon, is extracted from the letter of the Washington correspondent of the Public Ledger, under date of May 15

"The Senate has been in Executive session almost the whole of yesterday on the Texan treaty. it will certainly be rejected; but, as the House has not agreed to adjourn on the 27th of this month, the friends of annexation are yet full of spirits. On or by the 10th of June they expect the messenger from Mexico, informing them of the consent of Mexico and the probable cession of the port of St. Francisco; and this they think will have such an influence on Congress as to carry the treaty by a joint resolution of both Houses, for which there will just be a week's time."

From the United States Gazette of Monday.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Britannia arrived at Boston, at 6½ o'clock on Saturday morning. Our own files are copious. We extract such portions as seem of most interest. It will be seen that the Repeal matter is not settled in the Court. O'Connel and his friends have not been sentenced and the opinion prevails that they will not be this term.

Lord Ellenborough has been recalled from India, where he was Governor General.

There is much excitement in Italy. The life of the King of Naples has been attempted

There was no important change in the price of cotton. It was firm, however, at the last quotations.

The emigration from England, Scotland and Ireland, to this country, will be immense this year.

A Kentucky trader has been detected in Liverpool, in an attempt to smuggle tobacco.

Her majesty's accouchment may be expected about the beginning of July.

It is rumored that Sir Henry Pottinger will, on his arrival in England, be elevated to the peerage.

The personal property of the late Sir Francis Burdett has been sworn under £160,000.

Mr. Gallagher, the ventriloquist, embarks for America this season, on a professional tour.

Mr. Thomas Baring, the unsuccessful opponent of Mr. Pattison, in the recent city of London contest, has been returned without opposition for Huntingdon.

The capital of British Railways now exceed sixty millions sterling, and yields a revenue of 6 millions per annum.

Active preparations are making in the General Post Offices for the universal distribution of stamped letter paper. The proposition is to have a fair trial.

The poor rates in England and Wales are gradually on the increase. They were in 1830 £5,613,939; in 1840, £6,014,605; in 1841, £6,351,828; and in 1842, £6,552,890.

The statistical returns issued by the Register General, show that 50,025 deaths from pulmonary consumption take place in England and Wales annually.

A telegraphic despatch was received by the French Government, on the 19th ult., announcing that the Queen of Naples had been safely delivered of a daughter on the 14th.

The Library of the Poet Southey is to be brought to the hammer in the course of this month. The sale will occupy sixteen days.—There are about four thousand lots in the sale.

Rear Admiral the Hon. F. B. Irby, C. B., departed this life on the 24th ult, at Byland Hall, near York. He distinguished himself in numerous gallant actions during a long professional career.

Vast numbers of emigrants, from all parts of the empire, are now flocking into Liverpool on their way to Canada and the United States. The majority of the Scotch emigrants are for Upper Canada, whilst those of England and Ireland are for the United States.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—On the 23rd ult Dr. Bowring asked whether Government had any knowledge of a treaty between America and the German Zollverein, signed on the 23d March last, by which tobacco, the produce of America, was to be admitted into Germany at a duty, of four dollars per cwt, raw cotton free of duty and other articles at low duties—in consideration of the admission of German manufactures on more favorable terms?

Sir R Peel said it was true that such a treaty had been signed, but it had not yet been ratified.

Mr. Labouchere said that existing treaties rendered it impossible for the United States to admit the productions of Germany on more favorable terms than ours, and consequently that any reduction in favor of German manufactures must be equally favorable to those of Great Britan.

Sir R Peel said a few words to the same effect, but thought it would be better to abstain from any observation just at present, as the treaty alluded to had not been ratified.

It is said that a lady violinist is about to make her *debut* in the metropolis, whose genius and talents are compared by connoisseurs with those of a Paganini and Sivori.

On Saturday week, Charlotte St. Clair, a lady of fortune dressed in deep mourning, drove to the Central Criminal Court, in her own carriage, and surrendered to take her trial on a charge of stealing a pair of gloves, value one shilling, the property of Mr. George Clark, hosier, of White cross street. The Jury found her guilty, and she was sentenced to six months imprisonment and hard labor in the house of correction.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAMER.—The dilemma in which this vessel is so extraordinarily placed, is not yet overcome. It is stated in Herapath's Railway Journal, that it is intended to lift her, by a very simple process, through the dock gates. The great difficulty her friends have to contend with in this is the screw. No doubt the object of the directors of the Great Britain was to get the gates widened for the purpose of bringing her in again to repair. This the Dock Directors would not permit, and it is probable that when the Great Britian leaves Bristol, as there is no dock there capable of accommodating her, she will never again return. It is expected she will sail for New York on the 13th of July. The Bristol Mirror states, that no arrangement has yet been made for extricating the vessel

☞ I offer myself as a candidate for **County Commissioner,** subject to the nomination of the Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny County, &c., &c.

may 24—w2t. JOHN KING.

☞ **County Commissioner**—JOHN PATTERSON, of Lower St. Clair township, is respectfully recommended to the Antimasonic and Whig County Convention, as a suitable person to be nominated for the office of County Commissioner, on the 5th of June next.

may 23—d11&w1t. MANY.

☞ **County Commissioner.**—MR. EDITOR:—Please announce in your paper that the nomination of WILLIAM MAGILL, Esq., of Birmingham, by the Antimasonic and Whig County Convention, for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, will meet with the cordial approbation of the friends of

May 22.—d3&w2t* CLAY AND MARKLE.

☞ **County Commissioner.**—I offer myself to the Antimasonic and Whig Convention of Allegheny County, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. If nominated and elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity to the people.

HERVEY GIFFIN.

May 20, 1844.—d3t&w2t*. Baldwin township.

☞ **Citizens' of Allegheny County,** I offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the ensuing election, in October next, subject to the decision of the county convention. Should I be your choice, my best efforts will be to do justice to my fellow citizens while in that capacity. WM. DUNCAN,

may 2—w4tF* West Deer Township.

New Goods, and Cheap.

W. R. MURPHY is now receiving another large supply of fresh Summer Goods, including a great many scarce and desirable styles, at his wholesale and retail Dry Goods House, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets. may 23

BALZARINES—of new and beautiful patterns, opened this morning at 50 cents per yard of same quality lately sold at 75 and 87½ cents, at [W. R. MURPHY'S. may 23 (late Murphy & Bro.)

BALZARINE LAWNS.—A few pieces dark styles, beautiful patterns, opened this morning by

may 23 W. R. MURPHY.

GINGHAMS! GINGHAMS!!—A splendid stock of Dress Ginghams, of new and beautiful styles, just opened by

may 23 W. R. MURPHY.

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR MAY, 1844.

FREDK. LORENZ · JAMES THOMSON · J. S. DILWORTH.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1844.

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots..... 3½@ 3¾
Pearls..... 4@ 4½
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale..... — @7,00
Common do. — @6,00
AXES—℔ dozen.
Holmes'..... —@12,00
Mann's.....13,00@14,00
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata..... 7 @ 8
AXLES—℔ lb.
Axles..... 8 @ 9
BATTING—℔ lb.
Superior..... — @15
Common..... — @ 9
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.
Large size.. — @3,00
Small "... — @2,00
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow..... —@ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Blooms.....50,00 @60,00
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped..... —@ 8
Star..... —@25
Sperm b'at br's.. — @33
" inferior ... — @33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order..... — a 3
Bevel'd gear'g do.— a 3½
Light m'chin'ydo.— a 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do.... — a 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in.... — a 3
over 10 in.... — a 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars..... — a 3
Hol'w ware as'ted— a 3½
Dog Irons..... — a 3½
Sad " ..... — a 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons..... — a 6
Wagon boxes.... — a 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.— a6½
Counter we'hts " — a6½
Tea ket'ls, doz.... a 9,00
Waffle Irons.....a12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar.....a 2,50
24 in. bow fr'nt.....a 2,50
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
COTTON YARNS—
Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10.....— @18
" 11 " 13..... — @19
" 14 ..... — @20
Increasing ½@1c ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500..... — @ 9½
" 600..... — @ 9½
" 700..... — @ 7½
" 300,900,1000— @ 7
Coverlet Yarn, lb — @25
Carpet Chain... — @22
Cotton Twine... — @25
Candle wick.... — @18
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java, old white.. — @13
St. Domingo.... 6@ 7½
Laguayra..... 8 @ 9
Rio..... 7@ 8½
Havana..... 7@ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'..... — @30
Sheathing..... — @30
Bolt..... — @35
Old..... — @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [10 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]
Manilla..... — @12½
White rope..... — @12
" " tar'd..... — @10
Pack'g yarn fine.— @10
" " com.. — @ 9
Ex. I'g hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75
Long do..... — @2,00
Com. do..... — @1,0
Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
40 y'd h'mp b'd cords... — @4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3,50
30 do. do .. — @2 63
20 " " ... — @1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines..... — @1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c. 3½@ 3¾
37 Laurel and Brunswick.... 8½@ 9
Pittsburgh .... @ 8½
37 Light..... @ 6¾
3-4 " ..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine, —@ 9½
33 Bleached.... 8 @ 9½
4-4 do. Long cloths..... 10@13
Tickings—
33 Saco ..... @10½
Rochester .... @11½
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c. 13 @19
Drills—
Brown Boot and Suffolk ..... 9½@10
Bleached do .... 10½@11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors.... 8 @14
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue.... 11 @11½
DRUGS—By Package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum..... 4 @ 4½
Asafœtida ..... 25 @28
Arrow Root.... 8 @10
Aquafortis .... 10 @11
Borax, refined..22 @25
Balsam, Peru..2,00@2,25
" Copavia....35 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined ..... 1,12@1,20
Chloride of lime by Cask..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal ...1,50@1,62
Cream Tartar...21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @13
Galls ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic....31 @37
" Copal..... — @50
" Tragacinth 31 @37½
" Shellac ...16 @18
" Mastic..1,20@1,25
Ipecac..... 75 @87
Jalop, powd'rd..80 @88
Litharge ..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root. 7 @ 8
" Ball..19 @22
Lac Dye..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb. 31 @37
Manna, Flake..62 @75
Madder, Umbro. 22 @25
" Com'n. 16 @20
Myrrh, Turkey. 20 @60
Oil, Vitriol.... 4½@ 5
" Castor, ...1,15@1,25
" Cassia.....3,25@3,75
" Cloves.....2,75@3 00
" Lemon.....2,25@3,00
" Peppermint.4,75@5,00
Opium, Turk'y.3,50@4,00
Quinne ..... —@3,50
Rhubard, root'd..68 @75
Sal Ammoniac..20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd. 5½@ 6½
Sal Soda..... 5 @ 6
Senna ..... 18 @20
Tartaric Acid..50 @55
Vitriol, Blue...11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood..... 6½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2¾@ 3
Logwood, chip'd 2½@ 3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.
Polished..... 11 @12
FEED—℔ bushel.
Bran ..... 5 @ 6
Shorts ..... 25 @33
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Sufi'ne
Monongahela. 3,31@3,37½
Lower Virginia & Ohio..... 3,37@3,44
Wagon ..... 3,37@3,44
Rye ..... —@2,18
Buckwheat.... —@ —
do hull'd h'f bls — @ —
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky ..... 25 @27
Ohio & Penn'a..25 @28
FISH—℔ bbl.
Mackerel,—
No. 1..... —@13,00
" 1 hlf bls —@ 7,00
" 2..... 11/ 0@11,50
" 2 hlf bls —@ 6,00
" 3..... 8,00@ 9,00
" 1 kits. —@ 2,50
Herring, No 1 5,25@ 5,50
" " 2 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No 1 —@13,00
" " 2 —@17,00
Cod, ℔ lb..... 4½@ 5
Shad..... 9,25@ 9,50
FRUIT.
Almonds, shelled .. —@—
" so't .. ....20 @22
" hard .. " .... —@11
Currants, Zante . —@ —
Filberts ..... —@ 9
Figs, Turkey....16 @18
" Malaga.... —@12
Raisins, Muscat. —@ —
" Bunch. — @2,38
" Bloom. — @2,25
Cranberries, bush..a —
Lemons, Sicily, box.....4,00 @4,25
Oranges do. 5,00 @5,25
Dried Peaches, bushel.... 1,00 @1,06½
do. Apples... 70 @ 75
Green " bbl. 1,25 @1,50
GLASS.
Black Bottles.
Quart, ℔ gross....@9,00
Pint " ....@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gall.....@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross....@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.
8 by 10..... 2,50 @2,75
10 by 12..... 3,50@ 3,75
12 by 15..... 8,00@ 9,00
Patent do., 10 by 14 to 16by 24 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8 by 10..... 1,81@ 1,87
10 by 12..... 2,81@ 2,87
GUNPOWDER—℔ keg.
FFFG..... 5,50 @6,00
Eagle, 6½ lbs.. — @3,00
do. dozen 1 lb. canisters. — @7,00
FFFG do.... — @4 00
Eagledo papers — @6,60
Rock powder. 3.50 @4,00
GRAIN—℔ bushel.
Wheat..... 72 @75
Rye ..... 33 @37
Oats..... 20 @23
Corn ..... 33 @37
Barley..... —@—
GINSENG—℔ lb.
Ginseng ..... 28 @29
HAY—℔ ton, of 2000 lbs
Timothy..... 6,50 @7,00
Clover ..... —@—
Straw, 100 bdls 3,00 @3,25
HIDES—℔ lb.
Missouri..... 9 @12
Spanish..... 15½@17½
do. salted..... 10 @13
do kips ℔ skin 1,25 @1,62
Green ..... —@ 3½
HEMP—℔ lb.
Kentucky, dew rotted ..... 4 @4½
Missouri do..... 4 @4½
HOPS—℔ lb.
First sort, '43... 9½@10
INDIGO—by Package.
Bengal, lb.... 1,75 @1 87
Spanish Float. 1,37 @1,45
Manilla..... 1,20 @1,25
IRON, Juniata, ℔ lb.—[The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash 5 ℔ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.
FLAT BAR.
1½ in. to 4½ by ¼ to 1 in..... —@—
5/6 by ⅜ in ..... —@—
2½ to 4½ by ¼ in.... —@—
1⅞ to 2 by ⅜ in... —@—
1 to 1¼ by ¼ to 1-16. —@—
All under..... —@—
ROUND & SQUARE IRON.
1 to 1⅜ (from bloom)—@—
1⅜ to 2½ (Piled).... —@—
2⅜ to 3½ " .... —@—
⅜ to ½..... —@—
3-16..... —@—
HOOP IRON.
2½ to 4 in. wide..... —@—
2 to 1½..... —@—
All under..... —@—
SHEET IRON.
Nos 22 to 26, wi. ga. —@—
" 16 " 20 " .—@—
" 13 " 17 " .—@—
BOILER IRON.
¼ and 3-16 in ..... —@—
⅛..... —@—
Nail Rods..... —@—
Deck & Spike rods.. —@—
Plough Slabs..... —@—
" wings .... —@—
Boiler Rivets.... —@—
LEAD—℔ lb.
Missouri Pig.... 3¼@ 3½
Bar ..... — @ 4
LEATHER—℔ lb.
Sole Baltimore..20 @22
" NewYork..18 @20
" damaged ..15 @17
" slaughter ..20 @24
Skirting ..... 23 @25
Harness, black...20 @23
Bridle, black, ℔ doz. sides...30,00@36,00
Russet do.....36,00@42,00
Upper, finishd.24,00@30,00
Kips, "..24,00@36.00
Calf skin, "..15,00@26,00
Lace leather.18,00@ —
N. Eng. Seating No. 1 ℔ doz 45,00@ —
" 2 " .35,00@ —
" 3 " .25,00@ —
Sheep Skins.... 2 @ 5
LUMBER—From Pile.
Pine, clear, inch, 1000 ft...17,00@18,00
" com. " " ...— a 8,00
" clear 1½" a25,00
" com. 1½" a11,50
" clear 2" a31,00
" com. 2 " a15,00
" flooring clear 1 in. do.... —@28,00
" com.... —@15,00
Oakdo. do...23,00@30,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 1000..... —@ —
Laths sawd, 100 —@1,50
MALEABLE IRON,—℔ lb.
Maleable Iron.. —@15
MOLASSES—℔ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost.— @15
" N. Orleans.— @10
New Orleans.... —@32
Country ..... —@—
NAVAL STORES.
Rosin ℔ bl...2,75 @3,00
Pitch " .. — @4,00
Tar, Alle'ny.. — @—
" N. Car'na.. — @4,00
Turpentine, gal. 50 @55
Varnish, Copal..1,75@2,00
NAILS, BRADS, AND SPIKES. ℔ lb. [The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash, 5 ℔ cent.
10d, 2d, 16d, & 20d, nail and brads..... —@—
3d & 9d do..... —@—
6d & 7d do..... —@—
5d nails..... —@—
4d " ..... —@—
3d " ..... —@—
2d " ..... —@—
3, 3½, 4 & 4½ in. spikes.. —@—
5 5½ & 6 " .. —@—
3, 3½ & 4 in wrought " .. —@—
4½ & 5 " " .. —@—
4 & 6 " " .. —@—
6d, 7 & 8 " " .. —@—
OAKUM—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh ..... @ 8
OILS—℔ gallon.
Linseed ..... 75 @ 80
Lard, City... 56 @ 58
Olive ..... @5,50
Sperm, bleach. 1,10@1,15
" unbleach'd .1,05@1,00
" Fall ..... 95@1, 10
German Steel..... @10
English blister..... @12½
American " ..... @ 5½
Spring..... @5¾@ 6½
SPIRITS—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordx 1,50 @2,00
" Rochelle..1,75 @2,25
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof..... @1,50
" " ..... @1,00
N. E. 1st p'f... 40 @ 50
Gin, Hol'nd ..1,40 @1,50
SPELTER—℔ lb.
Spelter ..... @10
SHOVELS & SPADES ℔ doz. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered.]
Devonshire, steel point..... @ 9,00
Canal " ..... @10 00
" " .7,90@ 8 00
Coal no 1 & 2.....@10 00
Collier " ..... @ 6,00
Socket " .4,50@ 5,00
Grain " .....@10,00
SPADES.
No. 1 " ..... @ 9,50
" 2 " ..... @ 9,00
" 2 com'n..... @ 7,00
" 1 steel..... @ 9,00
" 2 & 3 ..... @10,00
MANURE FORKS.
1 prong bright....@10,00
" " ..... @ 9,00
" black..... @ 9,00
" " ..... @ 8,00
" hay, bright ... @ 6,00
" " black.... @ 5,00
Hoes ..... @ 4,00
Clay Picks..... @10 00
Mattocks ..... @12,00
Frows ..... @ 6 00
Sprout'g hoes.... @ 8,00
SUGAR.
N. O. prime hhd..7 @ 7½
" fair " ...— @ 6¾
Brazil " ...@10½
Loaf, No. 1 " ...@11½
" 2 " ...@13
" 3 " ...@12
Pulv'ized, Phila....@14
PEAS—℔ lb.
Imperial..... 50 @75
Gunpowder ..... 45 @70
Y. Hyson..... 40 @50
Pouchong..... 51 @75
TINPLATE.
½ X ℔ box ..... @9,50
TALLOW—℔ lb.
Rendered..... @ 5½
Rough ..... @ 4
Soap Grease ..... 3½@4½
TOBACCO—℔ lb. [10 ℔ cent off for cash for manufact'd Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf..... 3 @ 4
Manufact'rs do.. 2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist..... @ 9
Plug in kegs ..... @ 7
" in boxes..... @14
6 twist ..... @ 5½
Cavendish ..... @ 14
12s Lump in box 13 @14
5s " " ....@14
16s " " ....@14
Scotch Snuff.... @16
Rappee " ..... @16
Cut & Dry ℔ lb. pap...@25
VICES—℔ lb.
Solid Boxes..... @15½
WINES—℔ gallon.
L. P. Madeira..2,00@3,00
L. P. Teneriffe.1,00 @1,50
Lisbon..... 75 @1,50
Dry Malaga....65 @ 70
Sweet " ....62½ @ 65
Marseilles .....70 @ 75
Port..... 1,00@2,00
Calabria..... 65 @ 75
Claret, box...3,50 @5,00
WOOL—℔ lb.
Full blood..... @10
" ..... @38
" ..... .33@35
¾ & com'n..... .28@30
Pulled..... @28
ZINC—℔ lb.
Sheet..... 11 @12½

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING

Wednesday Evening, May 22.
Daily Gazette and Advertiser Office.

Western Waters—The St. Louis Republican of the 14th says:—"Boats which arrived from the upper rivers yesterday, report the Missouri river at a stand at Council Bluffs, but rising very rapidly below Lexington. The Osage is quite high. At Ottowa the Illinois is at a stand, but rising at Beardstown and below. The upper Mississippi is also reported to be rising. Opposite here the river has risen nearly a foot within the last twenty four hours, and is rising fast." The Cumberland at last date was still very low and falling. The Wabash was at a good stage.

Last night quite a rise came down the Allegheny, and we have 11½ feet water in the channel.

Movement of Trade—This has generally been a dull week. A decided falling off is manifest in most branches of trade. The receipts of produce, both from below, and from the country, have been unusually light. A partial cessation of receipts from the west is to be expected at this period; the season opened very early, and shipments both by rivers and canal went forward far in advance of 1843.

The canal opened this year on the 14th of March; in 1843 on the 7th of April: the rivers too were navigable much earlier than in 1843. In consequence, receipts for shipment were sent forward nearly as fast as received and no accumulation took place. The great excess of shipments *via* New Orleans, of Pork and Bacon, occasioned by an open winter, diminished the aggregate receipts at this port, and will materially curtail the amount which otherwise would have been sent forward *via* the Pennsylvania canal. So far business with many of the steamboats in this trade has been good, affording a fair profit on the investment. We regret we cannot say as much for the forwarding lines on the canal. The singular and inexplicable conduct of the Canal Commissioners in holding back the scale of tolls long after it should have been published, and the onerous additions made to it, especially the unjust discrimination against Baltimore, operated very severely against the Transporters *they*, doubtless, erred in not publishing a scale of freights in time, irrespective of the action of the Commissioners. The attempts of the Board to control the trade to Baltimore is a significant comment on their capability for the office they hold. Such measures, or any measures to control the immutable laws of trade, only prove the ignorance of those who originate them.

The Weather and Crops—The weather has been quite cool, and last night a heavy frost fell. The rains which have fallen keep the rivers at an excellent stage. We hear of the ravages of the fly in some of the counties around, but as reports of this kind are as regularly afloat as the season comes round, we place little dependence on them: there is no doubt that damage has been done by this insect.

Ashes—The remarks of last week will apply to this—dull and heavy. We have not heard of any transactions of importance. In addition to the quotations in the Price Current (we shall over-haul it soon,) we quote Scorchings 3¼, and Saleratus, Cleveland 5½; Pittsburgh 5¼.

Bark—But little tanner's Bark has come in yet. We quote Chesnut at $4 ℔ cord—Black Oak $3—Hemlock $2,50@3. The price cannot well be settled till a quantity comes into market.

Beeswax—No receipts of any consequence, and we quote it as before—in brisk demand.

Brooms—Sales of a good article this week at $1,25 —of a superior at $1,62½.

Blooms—Some small transactions in Juniata blooms of superior quality at $55, 4 mos. The stock is heavy and dull.

Cheese—Western Reserve of a prime quality is scarce and in demand—new would be taken with avidity.

Drugs—We advance Quinine to $3,50.

Deer Skins—Will very readily bring 15c.

Feed—This is perhaps the dullest season in the year for feed of most descriptions. *Bran* has been selling at 62c ℔ bush., by the cargo and in large parcels, but sales have been made this week from boats at 5c., which is as much as it will probably command by the cargo. *Shorts*—Sales at 10c—9 is about what it will bring. *Middlings* we quote at 8c., without sales.

Flour—The receipts this week on sale have been quite light. The Farmers are busy, and apparently but little disposed to bring it in at present rates. On Thursday last a sale of 120 bls. of one brand flat hoop, a good article, at $3,42: on Saturday 40 bls. at $3,44; from wagon at $3,40@3,41. We quote good brands at $3,37½ @3,44. We think shippers have paid too much all along —they did not make margin enough, and in fact the market has been above Philadelphia more than once. Flour declined in that city last week from 12½ to 25c ℔ bl., and 13 or 14,000 bls were immediately taken for export. It is quoted at $4,25@4,37½. In New York, Western Flour is quoted at $4,62½@4,75. Some small transactions in Rye this week at $2,18¾.

Feathers—We hear of no transactions this week. They have declined eastward, and buyers are more shy. Receipts on sale light.

Fish—A considerable addition was made this week to the stock of Herring and Shad. The former, No. 1 is held at $5,25@5,50, on advance. No. 1 Shad, trimmed, $9@9,25, in half-barrels $5—sales of Shad this week have been made at $8,50@9,50, but we quote the current rates.

Fruit—*Dried*—Peaches, halves, are a drag—sales this week at $1, which is about as much as they will command in cash—retailing at $1,20@1,25. Apples are still scarce and in active demand—sales of several small lots at 70@75.

Green—Several lots of sweet Oranges received during the week went off very briskly at $5@5,25. Lemons, Sicily, are generally held at $4,25—though a lot or two brought on early are selling at $3,50—we quote $4@4,25, mostly the latter.

Freights—We quo Canal Freights as last week. Shipment's are occasiona made under our figures, but we quote the current rates. High or low as they may be considered, we are certain the transporters have small profits. River freights are scarcer than previously, and our outside figures may be regarded as nominal. No change in Northern Freights.

Canal Freights to Philad'a & Baltimore.

Flour	per bbl	80 @	90
Pork	"	— @	1,25
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Tallow, Butter, Lard Oil, Cheese, &c., ℔ 100 lbs.		48 @	50
Lead, (pig)	℔ 100 lbs	48 @	50
Ginseng	"	— @	75
Feathers	"	— @	75
Deer & Buffalo skins	"	— @	75
Furs & Peltries	"	— @	75
Wool	"	— @	75
Beeswax	"	— @	70
Rags	"	— @	70

To Cleveland ℔ 100 lbs. heavy..... 35 cts.
To Detroit " " ..... 45 cts.

Freights on the River.

To Cincinnati, ℔ 100 lbs..... 10 @ 15 cents.
Louisville ..... " ..... 10 @ 20
Nashville ..... " ..... 25 @ 37½
St. Louis ..... " ..... 20 @ 37½
Quincy, Ill..... " ..... 25 @ 40
Galena ..... " ..... 45 @ 62½
New Orleans ..... " ..... 40 @ 50

Gunpowder—We reduce our quotations for FFFG

Ginseng—No receipts on sale—all going east.

Grain—*Wheat*—Receipts very light. A parcel of prime (64 lbs.) was sold this week at 77c. We quote 73 @75c. weight.

Oats—Sales in considerable quantities at 20c.

Rye—In the absence of sales of any moment we quote 35@37½c.

Corn—Sales of several hundred bushels at 35@37½.

Groceries—The market has been quiet without movement of any kind.

Sugar—Sales pretty steady to the trade and country. Sugar exhibits less disposition to advance than Molasses. A shade of decline was experienced in N Orleans during the week ending 11th inst., on the better qualities, but it is regarded as only temporary. The stock there is light and receipts diminishing, while it is said the West has not received the usual supply. That there is some truth in this, we have no doubt—the stocks in Louisville and Cincinnati we understand are light. The short supply in those cities is more evident in

Molasses, which has advanced in Louisville to 32@35c. ℔ gallon. If there is any proportion between the stocks of the two, an advance must take place on Sugar. There are now, for the second time this spring, markets between us and the source of supplies much higher than our own. We know that Molasses were bought in Cincinnati this spring by a merchant of Brownsville, on his way up the river, two cents ℔ gallon higher than he could have bought here—he supposed, as a matter of course, the rates here must be higher than there. Sales to the trade and country steady.

Coffee—Is very flat. The stock has been further increased by arrivals. The last sale of moment was 100 bags of prime green Rio, on landing, to the trade at 7½ cents.

Hemp—Sales of several tons Kentucky at $4@4,50. We understand 100 bales were taken last week on the wharf at $4.

Hay—We continue our quotations of last week:—Hay is in less demand in consequence of grass having become plentier.

Iron and Nails—No change in the price of Iron and Nails. Common bar 3c. Nails 4@4½. The eastern markets are very firm, and advancing on all kinds and qualities of iron.

Lumber—Several rafts came down this week and were taken at the old rates of $6

PITTSBURGH—MAY 20, 1844

Mr. Clay and the Tariff of 1842.

The Post asks for information as to Mr. Clay's opinion of the present Tariff. In addition to that we gave on Saturday, we now refer our readers and the editor of the Post, to the patriotic and explicit letter of Mr. Clay to the Harrisburgh Committee. This, we think, will satisfy even the carping editor of the Post, but if any thing more is necessary, we refer him to the following remarks made by Mr. Clay in Washington, Pa., as given in the Reporter:

"He [Mr. C.] took occasion to warmly congratulate Mr. M'Kennan on the recent vote on the Tariff. Said he, "they could not come up to it. I rejoice, sir, to find that the old Keystone State is about to resume her proper place in the Federal Arch. I trust she will soon be where I found her during the last war. Her Delegation in Congress, every man, was *compelled* to vote to sustain the present Tariff.—The voice of public opinion is omnipotent."

We think the editor of the Post is, by this time, satisfied with regard to Mr. Clay's opinion of the Tariff of '42. Will he tell us what Mr. Van Buren's opinions are? What about that Richmond letter? When is the Post going to publish it?—The Post will find that explicit enough on the wrong side.

"Harry Clay and Frelinghuysen."

Mr. J. Grenier, of Ohio, a delegate to the Whig Convention of Ratification, on the day of the nomination wrote the Whig song below, and it was sung with great eclat by the young Whigs congregated at Baltimore. After the Convention was over, Mr. Greiner went to Philadelphia, and had the music arranged for the piano, and printed. On Friday last, on his way home, he called at our office and presented us a copy, and informed us that it would soon be for sale in this city, where it is much inquired after, as the ladies, Heaven bless them, are all Whigs, and are anxious to do their share in the campaign, by singing the "coon songs" of 1844, as they did the "Log Cabin songs" of 1840. Mr. Greiner is the author of the "Buckeye Log Cabin Song Book," and is a right clever fellow.

The skies are bright, our hearts are light,
As one man all the Whigs unite,
We'll set our songs to good old tunes,
For there is music in these Coons.
Hurra! Hurra! the people's rising,
For Harry Clay and Frelinghuysen!

The Loco's hearts are very sore,
To see the Whigs in Baltimore;
And they begin to think with reason!
That this will be a great "Coon season!"
Hurra! Hurra! &c.

O Frelinghuysen's a Jersey blue,
A noble Whig and honest too,
And he will make "New Jersey" feel
Whigs pay respect to her broad seal.
Hurra! Hurra! &c.

He is a man of truth and candor,
That even Kendall dare not slander,
And when he gets into the fight,
Hah! how the Jersey Coons will bite.
Hurra! Hurra! &c.

The "Coon" now looks around with pride,
For who is there dare touch his hide,
The "Locos" thought as sleep to cross him
But found him only "playing possum."
Hurra! Hurra! &c.

Sly Matty Van's a man of doubt,
He wires in and he wires out,
You cannot tell when on the track,
If he's running on, or coming back.
Hurra! Hurra! &c.

United heart and hand are we,
From northern lake to southern sea,
From east to west, the people's rising,
For Harry Clay and Frelinghuysen.
Hurra! Hurra! &c.

An Eclipse.—An eclipse of the Sun transpired on Saturday of which we had no prediction in the Almanacs. It happened unexpectedly, and was total, no doubt to the great distress of those who depend on the Sun for light. In short, the Sun set in darkness never to rise again—at least so we learn from the valedictory of Russel Errett, late editor of the Sun newspaper. It is dead.

Rottenness.—Part of the wharf on the Island, below Messrs. Bissels, Semple & Stevens' Rolling Mill, has given way and fallen. This wharf was erected during the speculative times, and has stood a monument of those days of dreamy wealth, when dollars danced before men's eyes luring them on to ruin.

BOY DROWNED.—On Saturday evening last, about 9 o'clock, the steamer Little Rock arrived at this port from below. Among the passengers was a lady from Cincinnati named Gartson, with three children, two girls and a boy. When she was going ashore one of the officers of the boat carried one of her little girls, and she the other, leading her little boy by the hand. In coming down the stairs from the cabin, a host of those rude, rough, and unfeeling half grown boys which throng our steamboats on their arrival, to the great annoyance and danger of the passengers, came rushing down the stairs, jostling the lady, and causing the boy to let go his mother's hand, and to fall overboard. The boat lay some distance from shore, between two other boats, and every exertion to recover the unfortunate little fellow was unavailing. The agony of the poor mother, who had watched over her little James on her whole voyage, and brought him in safety to her journey's end, thus to have him torn from her, was distressing to behold. She received every attention which the sympathies of benevolent citizens could render, and yesterday, through the indefatigable and persevering exertions of Mr. Geo. Vandegrift, the body was recovered. Mrs. Garston is on a visit to some friends in Allegheny city.

We deem it our duty here to call to the attention of the proper authorities the necessity of taking some prompt and vigorous measures to put a stop to the sudden influx of rude boys into every boat which lands at our wharf. Their conduct has long been a subject of complaint by passengers and citizens, and in the above instance they caused the loss of life, and inflicted untold agonies on those paying a visit to our city. Who will see and have the evil remedied.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, May 15, 1844.

In the *Senate* not much of general interest transpired.

In the *House*, the bill providing for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President on one day was called up.

Mr. Hamlin of Me. was entitled to the floor but yielded it to Mr. Duncan of Ohio, who addressed the House briefly in reference to the expenses of Government, Ohio Coons, &c. Mr. Stephens of Ga. having stated that the entire expenses of Mr. Van Buren's administration, extraordinary and ordinary, were $140,000,000, and Mr. Duncan having put them down at $110,000,000, the correctness of the statement became a subject of controversy. Mr. D. read from a paper purporting to be official, stating the sum as he had mentioned.—Mr. Stephens read from two official documents, a statement of T. L. Smith, the Register of the Treasury declaring the expense to be as he had stated, $140,000,000 and a fraction for the four years.

Mr. Hamlin then addressed the House at length in favor of the Bill and upon its merits.

Mr. McClernand of Michigan, said if the bill was passed it would require the assembling of one third of the State Legislatures in order to put the law in force. To the State of Michigan the bill would be productive of the greatest injury, and probably prevent the vote of the State for the choice of electors of President and Vice President. South Carolina was in the same condition, and so were other States.

After some further debating, and considerable confusion the question on the passage of the bill was finally taken, and it was passed by yeas 141, to nays 44. A motion was then made to reconsider, but the House refused and the bill goes to the Senate."

Tuesday, May 16.

In *Senate*, Mr. Jarnegin, from the Select Committee appointed to report upon the credentials of Mr. Niles, made a report which sets forth that the Committee addressed a note to Mr Niles and obtained an interview with him, in which he cheerfully answered all questions and gave all necessary information. The Committee state that Mr. Niles has been and is suffering under a state of mental debility, but that it is not what is technically called insanity or unsoundness. A letter addressed to Mr. Niles from Dr. Brigham, of the Utica Asylum, was read, in which Mr. N's physician urges, as a means of his entire recovery, that he be permitted to take his seat and mingle in the excitement of politics.

The Com. express the hope that the wishes of the Physician may be realized, and that Mr Niles may take his seat. The Committee report a Resolution to this effect; which was silently adopted, and after its adoption Mr Niles came forward and received the oath to support the Constitution from the President of the Senate.

The Bills yesterday ordered to be engrossed were finally passed; after which the Senate went into Executive Session, as I understood, upon the Texas Treaty. The doors were closed through the day.

In the *House* the Eastern Harbor Bill, was taken up, discussed, and finally passed.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

Interesting Correspondence, between Mr. Clay and the Executive Committee of the Central Clay Club of Dauphin County.

We have been handed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Clay Club of Dauphin County, the following truly interesting correspondence with Mr Clay, the Democratic Whig Candidate for President, for publication in the Telegraph. The tone of the letter upon the *Tariff Question*, and particularly in regard to the Whig Tariff of 1842, cannot but be highly satisfactory to every friend of the prosperity of the country.

MR. CLAY'S REPLY

Washington, May 11, 1844

Gentlemen:—I received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me, inviting me, prior to my return home, to visit the capital of Pennsylvania. Subsequently to its date, I thought it right to announce to the public my determination to make no visits, nor attend any public meetings which might be deemed political, until the Presidential Election was decided. To that determination I shall adhere. It deprives me of the pleasure of accepting your friendly invitations.

Gentlemen, I agree with you—"No State in this Union would be benefitted more by the permanent establishment of a sound Whig policy than Pennsylvania." I have had the great satisfaction, always, to agree with Pennsylvania in regard to public measures, whenever the genuine feelings of Pennsylvania have been fairly expressed. There was no merely a cordial concurrence, but an intimate friendship, between her Finlay, Smilie, Lacock, Roberts, Brown, and other distinguished sons, and me in the Congress which declared the last war. I united also with the survivors of them, or other eminent citizens of that State, in laying the foundation of the National prosperity, after a return of peace. I have no recollection of any important public measure respecting which I have differed from Pennsylvania. I was perfectly aware that "the time was when the people of Pennsylvania were made to believe that you were not their friend." Acting under the maxim that honesty was the best policy, and upon the conviction that truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain, I bore the unmerited reproaches cast upon me, as became me. I have not been disappointed. I stand vindicated, in the hearts, and by the spontaneous acclamations of my fellow citizens. The industry and malignity of my enemies will no doubt prompt perseverence in these attacks. Perversions of my language, misrepresentations of my course, old scraps from tattered and obsolete newspapers—even fabrication and forgery are, and will continue to be, employed to vituperate and vilify me. But like all preceding assaults they will be unavailable, and I shall remain invulnerable to them all.

In the meantime, I congratulate you on the bright and cheering prospects of the establishment of that *Whig Policy* so essential, I believe not only to the prosperity of Pennsylvania, but to that of the whole Union. I happened to be in the House of Representatives when an important part of that policy signally triumphed. The Tariff of 1842 has been bitterly denounced, and gross epithets applied to it. Its repeal was pronounced to be a favorite object of our political opponents. They have a majority of some fifty or sixty in the House. A bill to repeal that Tariff has been pending a great part of the present session of Congress. And yet, yesterday, on a test vote, a majority of the House decided against the repealing bill, *leaving the Tariff of* 1842 in FULL and SALUTARY OPERATION! This decision was an involuntary *concession* of our political opponents to *the wisdom and beneficence of Whig policy*, produced by the returning prosperity of the country, and the enlightened opinion of the people.

But, gentlemen, I have a much higher gratification than any which could be derived from that decision of the House of Representatives. It is that the People of the United States, from the St Johns to the Sabine, who have been so long divided and agitated on the question of the *encouragement of Domestic Industry*, are about to settle down in *union* and *harmony*, upon the equitable basis of raising, in time of peace, the amount of revenue requisite to an economical administration of the Government, *exclusively* from foreign imports, by a *Tariff* so adjusted as that, by proper *discriminations*, just and reasonable *encouragement shall be extended to American Industry*. May this happy union and harmony pervade all other great measures of public policy, and nothing occur to disturb the peace, to sully the character, or check the onward and glorious march of our country.

I am your friend and ob't servant,

H CLAY.

Messrs Samuel H Clark, A J Jones, David Fleming, J C Kunkle, C M'Curdy, Thomas Foster, Jr, Aaron Bombaugh, J C Wallace, Samuel Alleman, Henry Peffer, Daniel Reichard, P C Sedgwick and Geo Trullinger,
Executive Committee.

Methodist General Conference.

The proceedings below, in the Methodist General Conference, are of deep interest to every citizen of the United States, as, upon the result of the deliberations of that body on the slavery question, depends somewhat the union and harmony of our political confederacy. The severance of the leading churches of the land, into a northern and a southern section, would snap, each of them, a strong cord which now holds the Union together, and the remaining political cords would be easily sundered. The Methodist Episcopal Church, from her size, now numbering more than one million communicants, and her peculiarities exerts a powerful conservative influence upon the Union, and a disruption on the slavery question could not be otherwise than disastrous upon the country.

For the information of those who may not be acquainted with the system of Government of this church, we may state that the 'General Conference' is the legislative body of the church. It is composed of delegates from the thirty-two annual Conferences, and meets only once in four years. It possesses, in a great degree, in the church, the position which the Congress of the United States holds to the states of the confederacy. Its quadrennial meetings are always of great interest to the church, and its deliberations of the utmost importance to its members. With these remarks we submit the following doings of the Conference of Tuesday, the 14th inst, the *twelfth day* of the present quadrennial session, from the New York Tribune:

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Dr. Capers, of South Carolina, offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Olin:

"In view of the distracting agitation which has so long prevailed on the subject of Slavery and Abolition, and, especially, the difficulties under which we labor in the present General Conference on account of the relative position of our brethren North and South on this perplexing question; therefore Resolved, That a Committee of three from the North and three from the South be appointed to confer with the Bishops, and report within two days, as to the possibility of adopting some plan, and what, for the permanent pacification of the church."

E. Thompson, of Ohio, suggested that the proposed Committee consist of nine instead of six members, and that three of them be selected from the Conferences lying between the North and the South.

Dr. Capers said there were but two points named in the resolution—Slavery and Abolition—and he did not think there was any third interest to be represented. He did not mean to intimate that all the Northern members were Abolitionists, nor that all from the South were Slaveholders; but he thought there were but two parties to be harmonized and but two sides of the question to be considered.

Dr. Durbin, of Philadelphia, thought the resolution contained the proper provision for a Committee. If it should be adopted, the Northern members of the Committee, or those from the Free States, could be selected one from the East, one from the Middle, and one from the West.

Dr. Olin said, as this was the first time he had been a member of the General Conference, it was proper that he should explain the reasons why he seconded this resolution. He had done so on every brief reflection, having had opportunity to consult only one highly esteemed brother, whose judgment had always had great influence with him. The resolution he believed was offered in a spirit of compromise and conciliation, he could hardly say with the hope, though he would say with an ardent desire, that something might be done to settle the difficulties which threatened the peace of the Church. For days he had felt that it was almost impossible to escape the calamity which impended over us. He had seen with melancholy forebodings the dark cloud which had gathered above us, and his only hope was in God. It might be that his peculiar relations to the Church, both at the North and at the South, enabled him to see more clearly than some others, the difficulties which beset us, and which threatened to be wholly unmanageable. We spoke here as men of opposite parties, and he did not see how either party could yield its principles; and yet if the General Conference did not take such action as would produce harmony, he considered it certain and inevitable that some of our Annual Conferences would be broken up. He had visited several Northern Conferences lately, and conversed with ministers and people, and he would testify to the ardent desire which prevailed among them to maintain the integrity of the Church. Would his Southern brethren believe this?

Brethren at the North had labored under great difficulties, but they would gladly mend all their troubles, if possible, without division and distraction. It might be, if both parties could come together and open their hearts to one another, with fervent prayer for the indwelling of the Spirit, that we could find some common basis of action. With regard to the position of his Southern brethren he would say, that if they were to concede that slaveholding was necessarily a disqualification for holding the office of a minister, they might as well go beyond the Rocky Mountains at once, and the missions to the colored people would fall at a breath. These brethren were ready to do all that they could do—to die even if that were necessary—if the peace of the Church could thereby be restored. If we *must* part, let it not be with feelings of anger, but with heartfelt grief that such a necessity existed. He came to the Conference yesterday with the thought of offering a resolution providing for a day of fasting and prayer, with a view to the difficulties in which the Conference was placed, but he had hesitated to make such a proposition, thinking it might come with greater propriety from some other person. He thought that if we were to talk and pray over our difficulties, good would result from it. He could not speak on this subject without deep emotion. Was this the last time that brethren from the North and South would meet together in loving fellowship? He feared that it was—indeed he was confident it must be so, unless there were concessions on both sides.

Dr. Durbin had but a word to say. He should never forget the scene before him this morning. Dr. Olin had said that he scarcely indulged the hope, though he felt a strong desire, that the measure proposed would be successful. For himself, he thought he could discern light, notwithstanding the darkness which hung around the question; and he felt not only a desire but a hope, a strong hope that we should be delivered from the dangers that impended over our heads. Yes, he clung to the hope of the unity of the Church. Did not Abraham cling to the same hope in similarly trying circumstances? He saw ground for this hope in the tenderness of spirit which had been so generally manifested since the introduction of the resolution, and he felt the most confident assurance that brethren of all parties would sacrifice every thing for the Unity of the Church. Our brother has told us that if we say slavery is incompatible with the ministerial character, we put our Southern brethren in a position which must destroy all hopes of usefulness on their part in the Church. Sir, we have not said that, we cannot say it, the Committee will not say it. Our brethren from the South, on the other hand, would not drive those from the North upon the rock which threatened to dash them in pieces. He did not believe that our gallant ship was to be unfastened from her moorings. If the Committee took up the subject in the spirit which now pervaded the Conference, we should have brighter and yet brighter days! The two days during which the Committee would have this matter under consideration would be an era in the history of Methodism, and he thought that one of them at least should be observed as a day of fasting and prayer. The action of this Conference would have a bearing upon the Union of the States, and hence the present was an important crisis in our history. The Wesleyan Conference in England, after the death of Wesley, was on the brink of division and disunion, but this calamity was averted by a plan of pacification. He would say, then, let every heart, during these two days, be quiet. It was almost in his heart to say, cursed be he that should speak a word to inflame and exasperate any one, while this subject is in the hands of the Committee.

Dr. Lucky suggested that the Committee consist of 12 instead of 6.

Dr. Capers thought the number proposed in the resolution would bear the proper numerical proportion to the Episcopacy. He was no High Churchman, and he would not say he was a High Methodist; but he was an *entire* Methodist, and had been so long accustomed to look for God's guidance through the counsel of our long-tried and venerated Bishops that he hoped no more than six members would be appointed to confer with them. Perhaps this was a weakness in him, but he greatly preferred the resolution as originally introduced.

B.M. Drake, of Mississippi, said he believed it was somewhere related in the Bible that Abraham desired to see the days of Christ, and that he saw them and was satisfied. His own feelings in view of the present position of the Methodist Church were of an opposite character. He had hoped never to see the day when the division of that Church was an event to be spoken of as within the bounds of possibility.—But that day had arrived, though he had hoped to die before seeing it. He well knew that the difficulties felt by his Nothern brethren were real, but this desire for union was connected with hope that it might be secured. In conversation with a brother the other day, after a season of delightful religious exercises, that brother expressed the belief that the cords of love were too strong to be severed. He did not believe that a church was ever divided where there was so much love as existed between the brethren of the North and of the South. The Committee would find some way to adjust our difficulties. As we were now on the question let us look at the consequences of disunion—

What! would the Methodist Church be the first to divide? This subject had come up in Congress, and high-blood Statesmen had met in the conflict, but meditators had been found and the Union saved. The Baptist and the Presbyterian Churches had been threatened with division, but they had not divided; and now should we lead off in this work of disunion? If we did, who could tell where it would end? We should thereby sever the Union of the States, and that event would be followed by all the horrors of civil war, the desolation of cities, brother meeting brother on the field of battle and imbueing their hands in each other's blood. The division of our ecclesiastical bodies would cut one of the strongest cords which binds our civil Union together.—Could he sever that cord? Never. If it should be done, what would the Devil say? Would there not be a jubilee in hell? And where where our missionaries to go in case of division? Let brethren pause and reflect. He, too had thought of offering a resolution for a season of fasting and prayer, but had hesitated from a feeling that he was not the proper person to make such a movement. Yes, let us have such a season. He cared nothing for the taunts and sneers which Infidels might heap upon us for thus meeting together to pray over our difficulties. This was the way to settle them.

Rev. Phineas Crandall claimed that no one possessed more of the spirit of conciliation than himself. The brethren who possessed such power over our understandings had showed themselves endowed with equal power over our feelings. He attributed to them none but the best and purest of motives, and he would not for the world do any thing to disturb the holy feeling which now pervaded the assembly; but he hoped that in all we might do we should understand the ground on which we acted. He was as deeply interested in this question as any body. Those who knew him must be aware of the difficulties through which he had been called to pass. It seemed to him that in one respect the matter had not received the true coloring, and he spoke from his heart what he thought. There was a dark shade of difference between the two extremes represented on this floor. We stand on our side upon a volcano, and in the midst of dark, underground operations intended to subvert the church. Occasionally we see the smoke issuing through the fissures of the rock. One thing he had learned, and that was, that it a brother whose heart was cold in spiritual matters became suddenly filled with zeal for the church, the circumstance afforded just ground for suspicion. He had seen instances of this kind repeatedly—he had his eye fixed upon one now—and he warned his brethren to beware! What was the pretext for these under ground operations? Why, that the church tolerates Slavery. We have had to meet this difficulty in the best way we could, and in doing so we have been obliged to assert what on coming here we find to be false. Sir, from whence do threats of division proceed? Have we of the North thrown out any hints that looked to this result? Has any Northern Conference done it? He was sorry the word disunion had been uttered here. As his brother from Mississippi had said, so he would say, he hoped never to see the day when that word would be pronounced on the floor of the General Conference. Ministers at the North would go as far as they could to secure peace. He did not know of one who was not ready to tread upon the very verge of his principles to promote union and harmony. They would all pour out their hearts in prayer to God that he would avert the calamities which seem ready to burst upon us. One thing, however, was certain, and that was, that if the matters which the Providence of God had brought here for our action were not decided aright, the Methodist people at the North would leave the church in troops. The underground operations of which he had spoken were going on in twenty Conferences, and the issue depended upon the decision of the General Conference.

Mr Martindale thought these remarks were out of order.

Mr. Crandall said if he was out of order, he would yield the floor. He had understood that the resolution referred to the subject of a division the Church.

The resolution was read by the Secretary, when

Mr. Crandall said he had in some degree misapprehended its import. If his remarks had tended to disturb the holy feeling which pervaded the Conference, he deeply regretted it, for nothing could have been farther from his intention when he rose.

Mr. Earley, of Virginia, said that whatever differences of expression might have been observed in this debate, all seemed to be actuated by the same feeling and to be aiming at the same object. He was convinced by what he saw around him that this measure had been brought forward at the right time and right manner, and he hoped that all would unite in this concerted plan to secure peace and harmony. He trusted there would be manifested a spirit of forbearance on both sides. He was sure that those who acted with him would do any thing short of yielding up their principles to promote union. He trusted that the Committee would be a praying one. No suggestion was ever more happy than that now before the Conference, and he hoped it would prevent the evils so seriously feared. The Committee should have the benedictions of the fathers of the Church, and the prayers of all that they may be guided to right results.

Mr. Smith of Va., rose amidst calls for the question. He regretted that at such a time any impatience should be manifested to get at a vote. So deeply did he sympathize with the feeling now prevailing in the Conference, that he could find it in his heart to continue under its influence for hours to come. He had never for one moment, as those acquainted with his private sentiments could testify, cherished the fear of disunion. The South never desired it, and he knew that in saying this he was expressing the common sentiments of the whole Southern Church. He did not believe the North would ever force division upon us. Divide, Sir? Never. There was no necessity for it, nor need we continue our union to prevent a civil war.

Mr. Dow, of the N. H. Conference, thought Mr. Smith was out of order in these allusions to division.

Mr. Crandall was delighted with the spirit of brother Smith, and hoped he would not be interrupted.

Mr. Smith concluded his remarks by saying that the days of war and fighting had gone by. Difficulties in Church as well as State were to be settled by negotiation.

Mr. Perkins, of the N. H. Conference, said the discussion was interesting to all, but he thought it premature. Every one wanted the Committee, and the discussion had better be put off till we should get their report.

Mr Spencer of the Pittsburgh Conference, made a few observations which were not distinctly heard by the reporter.

Mr. Collins of Baltimore, said, that, as a man from the middle section of the country, he objected to the geographical allusions in the resolution, though he heartily commended its object, and he trusted there was wisdom, prudence and piety enough in the Conference to bring the matter to a successful issue. He moved to amend the resolution by striking out all the allusions to the South and North.

Dr. Capers after a few explanatory observations, said he would accept the amendment proposed by Mr. Collins.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted in the following form:

"In view of the distracting agitation which has so long prevailed on the subject of Slavery and Abolition, and, especially, the difficulties under which we labor in the present General Conference, on account of this perplexing question, therefore *Resolved*, That a Committee of six be appointed to confer with the Bishops, and report within two days, as to the possibility of adopting some plan, and what, for the permanent pacification of the Church."

The Chair subsequently announced the following gentlemen to constitute the Committee contemplated in the foregoing resolution:—Wm. Capers, of the South Carolina Conference; Stephen Olin, of the New York Conference; Wm. Winans, of the Mississippi Conference; John Early, of the Virginia Conference; L. L. Hamline of the Ohio Conference; Phineas Crandall, of the New England Conference.

Dr. Durbin introduced a resolution, that the Conference will observe to-morrow (Wednesday) as a day of fasting and humiliation before God, and prayer for his blessing upon the Committee of Six on the subject of slavery and Abolition, and that the hour between twelve, and one o'clock be appropriated to religious exercises in the Church. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

POSTSCRIPT.—Late last evening, after an Executive session of several hours, the Senate removed the injunction of secrecy from the Treaty, and Documents accompanying it, for the anexation of Texas. We have not of course had any opportunity of examining these papers, but we learn orally that, by a communication from the President yesterday, the Senate was informed that he had ordered a military force to repair to the frontier of Texas, to open a communication with the President of that Republic and act as circumstances might require; and had also ordered a naval force to Vera Cruz, to remain off that port, and prevent any naval expedition of Mexico, if any such should be attempted, from proceeding against Texas!

Thus are the rumored "stipulations" with Texas, referred to in our preceding remarks, confirmed and the extraordinary fact rendered certain, that the President has, on his sole authority, taken a step equivalent to waging sudden and open war on a friendly and unoffending nation. We have not time, at this late hour of the night, for further comment on so extraordinary a procedure.—*Nat Intelligencer of the 16th.*

For Sale or Exchange for Land,

A Brick House, handsomely situated in the Borough of Manchester, near Wardrop's garden, containing eiven rooms furnished in best style. The lot is 120 feet front on the Beaver road, running back 170 feet, to a 30 foot alley, enclosed with a handsome and good fence, good stable, and all necessary out-buildings, and pump.

It is a very desirable location for a dwelling or public house, for which purpose it is now used.

☞ Apply as soon as possible at the Warehouse of C. JOHNSON, Third street, or to JOHN BEATTY, 4th street road, near toll gate.
may 17—d1w3t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A new and valuable improvement in Lock Gates.

THE subscriber has invented a new mode for opening lock gates for passing boats, &c., which possesses great advantages over the old plan, and having obtained a patent for his improvement, he is now prepared to sell his rights for any portion of the United States, either for canal or river navigation.

As the Monongahela Navigation Company have adopted this improvement, an opportunity is offered to all who are desirous of seeing it in operation, at lock No. 1, about one mile above this city, at which place the patentee can at all times be consulted by letter or otherwise. Below will be found a testimony of the character and worth of the improvement from so respectable a source that it cannot fail to secure its adoption by all canal and slack water companies. HENRY McCARTY.
Pittsburgh, May 11, 1844.

TESTIMONIALS.

Governor Metcalfe, President of the Board of Internal Improvements of Kentucky, accompanied by Captain Sanders, of the Corps of Engineers, and Superintendant of the Ohio River Improvements, visited, on Friday morning, Lock No. 1 on the Monongahela, to examine the new arrangement, invented by our ingenious townsman, Mr. Henry McCarty, for suspending and working the gates. They were both highly pleased with the invention, and the Governor expressed himself strongly in favor of having the principle applied to the lock gates on the Kentucky and Green rivers. The improvements on these rivers are of the same character as those on the Monongahela—all adding to the vast commerce of our beautiful Ohio. Mr. McCarty's invention has all the useful character of simplicity and practicability. By the aid of iron rods almost the entire weight of the gate is supported, and the friction roller at the bottom dispensed with. A triangular lever, the end of which is supported on a wheel traversing the top of the lock wall, is worked by an endless chain around a capstan. Neither chains nor rollers work under water. All repairs are tangible and in sight.—One leaf of the gate, swung under the new arrangement is opened in *three quarters* of a minute by one man—whereas it takes *three and a half* minutes for three men to open the leaf of the other gate, which is suspended in the ordinary manner—thereby lessening the time of lockage at least five minutes, which with the saving of labor recommends this invention for adoption on all slack-water navigation. The locks on the Monongahela improvement, on which this invention has been tried and is in operation, are 50 feet chambers, the size of the locks at Louisville. may 14—d1w&w3m.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Peebles township, near East Liberty, on the 8th inst, a RED COW, with a stripe of white on her back, white belly, and a speckled face, crumpled ns: about 3 or 4 years old; no other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. She is entered on the township book at East Liberty.
may 21—w3t*T. LEWIS JOHNSTON.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny.

The petition of ANN COATES, of Lower St. Clair township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided herself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at her dwelling house, in the township and county aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant her a license to keep a public house of entertainment; and your petitioner, as in duty bound will pray.
ANN COATES.

We, the subscribers, citizens of said township, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

James Carter, Th. Dunlavy, J. P. Ross, Robert Crawford, John Dunlavy, Henry Ingram, James McDonnell, Thomas Snodgrass, James Flanigan, W. McGinniss, George McCartney, J. C. Shuler, Daniel Haughey, V. A. Reed.
may 21—w3t* T

RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash, for any quantity of rags delivered at the corner of Penn and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
may 9—w6m* HENRY McCULLOUGH.

Scratch! Scratch!!

TETTER, ITCH, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Who would, for a single day scratch, when afflicted with the Tetter, Itch, or other diseases of the skin, if they knew what would relieve and cure them?

'Tis horrible to be obliged to rub and scratch when alone, but more horrible to abstain from it (for decency sake) when in company. Let it be remembered that Dr. LEIDY'S TETTER and ITCH OINTMENT is the most efficacious of any other preparation in existence, in curing the Tetter, Itch and other diseases of the skin.—As all diseases of the skin must arise from the impurity of the blood and fluids of the body, and where such diseases may be of long standing, and the constitution affected thereby, if Dr. Leidy's Sarsaparilla Blood Pills be used with the Ointment, they will cure any case whatever, and if they do not, the money will be returned by Dr. Leidy. Most cases, however, will be effectually cured by Dr. Leidy's Tetter and Itch Ointment, unless the whole system is impregnated by the diseased humors which will be completely carried off from the system by Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills, and the surface of the skin healed by the Ointment. Price of Ointment, 25 cts.
For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and Sixth sts.
may 10

THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE

ALL the Vermifuge manufacturers of the country are challenged to procure stronger testimony than the following:—

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Sir—One teaspoonful of your Vermifuge was given to a child of Mr. Bradbury, about 20 months old, and the single dose expelled the enormous quantity of 234 worms in about four hours from the time of taking the dose. BENJAMIN LYTLE.
Union township, Washington county, Pa.

This is to certify that I gave one vial of Sellers' Vermifuge to a daughter of mine, eleven years of age, and that she passed 94 large worms. The one vial was worth a dozen of any other kind I have ever used.
JAMES LITTLE.
Robinson township, April 10, 1844.

Carmichaeltown, Green county, Pa.

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Sir—A daughter of mine being unwell, and having many reasons to believe that she was troubled with worms, I gave her a few doses of your Vermifuge, according to the directions, and she passed 60 worms of a large size. I have no hesitation in saying that your Vermifuge is better than any other with which I am acquainted.
Yours, &c. JAMES BARNS.

☞ Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, No. 20 Wood Street. Sold also by J. Mitchell, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny city. may 6

NEW LEATHER STORE,

No. 101 Wood Street,

Four doors above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

RICHARD BARD,

INTENDS keeping constantly on hand, a full assortment of Baltimore and New York Spanish Sole Leather Slaughter do. Philadelphia and other Eastern Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Skirting Harness, Bridle, Seatings, Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Findings, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

N.B. The highest prices given for Leather in the rough. March 5, 1844—d&wtf.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to purchase Adams' Patent Wooden Pumps, or any imitation of the same, from any person or persons, other than those who are legally authorised to manufacture or vend them. It is the determination of the undersigned to protect the patent right.

All therefore who infringe under any pretence whatever, will lay themselves liable to prosecution therefor.

Wm. Tate, Pittsburgh, is sole agent for the above Pumps in Western Pennsylvania.
SILAS T. JEWELL,
apr 26—w1yT Agent for the Patentee.

PROPOSALS.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by an act of the Legislature to PURCHASE a FARM and erect suitable buildings for the lodging and maintenance of the Poor of the City of Allegheny, in pursuance of the object of their appointment, hereby give NOTICE that they will receive PROPOSALS, until the 1st day of June next, for an IMPROVED FARM of not less than 150 acres, and not more than 300 acres, and not further from the city than 10 miles. Proposals may be left at the Mayor's office in the City of Allegheny, on or before the time specified, stating the number of acres it contains, the number of acres improved, the situation of the farm, quality of the land, the price per acre, and terms of payment.

THOMAS BARNETT,
HENRY HANNEN,
ROBERT S. CASSAT,
THOMAS FARLEY,
E. W. STEPHENS,
THOS. H. STEWART,
JOHN MORRISON,
WM. TATE,
L. O. REYNOLDS,
} Commissioners.

Allegheny city, April 22, 1844—d1w&w6tT.

THOMAS WHITE'S

STRAW, FLORENCE BRAID, AND FANCY BONNET MANUFACTORY.

No. 13 Commerce Street, above Fourth,

Philadelphia.

REMOVED from Corner of Seventh and Noble where also are manufactured the Sea Grass Hats and Neapolitan Bonnets.

Merchants and others wishing to purchase (for cash,) will find it greatly to their advantage to call, the assortment being by far the most extensive, the work superior in quality, and prices as low as any, other manufactory in the United States. To confirm these facts, it is only necessary to call and examine.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1844.—m14—w3m.

AN ACROSTIC.

Wake—wake to your interest, my friends, at our call,
In our store we have articles suited to all;
Ladies, Gentlemen, Children, just step in and see,
Let us show you that none can sell cheaper than we
In our large stock of Shoes we have coarse and we've fine,
And a thousand more articles, all in our line,
Made as firmly and neatly as any can be—
To convince you of this, come walk in and see;
And our friends of the *country* we're happy to please
Let them call on us then, and we'll fit them with ease;
Boots and Shoes, large or small, we have plenty to show,
Reduced for the cash, to a price that is low.
Every lady that values a neat looking foot,
Every one to her taste, we are certain to suit;
So call in, my friends, and examine our store;
Such a lot of cheap Shoes, you have not seen before.
Here, in weather unpleasant, in cold, or in storm
Overshoes we have plenty, to keep you feet warm
Every kind,—every size,—why you never have thought
Such a lot of cheap articles, here could be bought.
Trunks, too, we will sell you, whenever you call,
Or if they don't suit—charge you nothing at all.
Remember in Market street, seventy-three,
Ever ready to serve you, is William Albree.
(South-west cor. of the Diamond.) m23—d1&w3m

NAHUM WARD'S

Land Office, near the Court House, Marietta, Ohio.

THE undersigned offers for sale in his own right, free of all incumbrance, and title undisputed; upwards of **40,000** acres of excellent farming land, heavy timbered, and well watered, in tracts to suit purchasers.

In the county of Washington, upwards of **10,000** acres located in several Townships, in tracts of from 40 to 640 acres, none of which is more than 25 miles from Marietta, and some 2,000 acres within 9 miles. On these lands, in this county, are more than 20 farms, in good order and condition, of greater or less extent, many of which are large with good buildings, orchards, &c., and are most desirable Farms.

In the County of Athens, **8,700** acres, on which are many good Farms.

In Meigs county, upwards of **11,000** acres, on which are several farms of from 20 to 40 acres improved, with comfortable cabins.

In Gallia County, upwards of **10,000** acres, on which are many improved Farms, of from 10 to 20 acres, with cabins.

These Lands are well located, and worthy the notice of European Emigrants.

Prices in accordance with the times; payments made easy. NAHUM WARD.
april 9—w6mT

REMOVAL.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843—tf.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office in 4th street, between Wood and Smithfield.
August 11, 1843.—wly.

WILLIAM WILLSON,

Attorney at Law,

Office on Grant street, near the new Court House,
Dec. 1.—wly. Pittsburgh.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, ANDREW BOYD, Jr., Administrator of the estate of ROBERT McCONNELL, late of Elizabeth township, has taken out letters on said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of said deceased, will make payment without delay, and all having claims against said estate will present them for settlement. ANDREW